

CANADIAN BONDS
GET HIGH PRICE

Investment Bankers Association Discuss Interstate Commerce Regulations

MONTREAL, Oct. 14 (Special).—The Glants power project is dormant at present, but is likely to become a reality of the near future, according to a committee report to the Investment Bankers' Association of America. American railways are enjoying the most prosperous period in their history, although they are meeting the serious competition of auto trucks and auto buses, the railway securities committee reported. Their present problem was a demand from the conductors and trainmen for a 20 per cent wage increase.

Jerome Haneur of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, discussed interstate commerce regulations regarding the selling of railway equipment securities. Corporations had believed that it was very easy to sell securities, and that the margin of profit allowed the investment bankers should get smaller and smaller. But competition had reduced that margin to the extent that few investment bankers were eager to undertake the sale of railway securities. The same was true of state and municipal securities offered in both the United States and Canada.

High Price Obtained
"The Canadian provinces have received such high prices for their bonds in recent years that they are all spoiled," said Mr. Haneur. "There was no money in distributing these bonds. The public authorities and other issuers of bonds would find it in their best interests not to be too eager for the highest price they can get in competition, but to allow a fair margin for cost of distribution, so that their securities would be widely distributed and permanently held."

German borrowings in the United States up to present totaled around \$1,000,000,000, the foreign securities committee reported. Interest on American loans abroad, other than war loans, was currently paid up.

Problems of Democracy
Rodolphe Lemieux, the speaker of the last Canadian House of Commons, who addressed the convention, said, in part: "Side by side, the United States and Canada are now working out the problems of a modern democracy." It is the unbroken connection with Britain, the maintenance of British institutions, ideals and traditions that give to Canada her distinctive character, and to her relations with the United States their true significance.

"We have on this continent a joint trusteeship. Our task is not only to explore hidden wealth and develop natural resources, but merely to seek material prosperity. But greater still, and above all, is the duty to conceive ideas and fashion ideals likely to be of enduring benefit to mankind. The real strength and greatness of a people lie in the moral, moral and intellectual well-being of its citizenship."

Canada's Security High
"Few countries compare with Canada in the security of the guarantee they can offer for profitable investments. Investors of the United States and Great Britain long ago recognized this fact, but never more so than in recent years. American capital invested in Canada now stands at over \$2,500,000,000. Canada and her people welcome outside capital and are prepared to co-operate in the fullest measure to insure industrial development in their midst. As to tariff policy, I think I am voicing the feelings of the great majority of the Canadian people when I state that a violent swing of the fiscal pendulum of one way or the other would prove disastrous to our economic structure and jeopardize the cause of national solidarity."

In fiscal matters there can be no fast rule. Neither can there be an unbridled license with those forces that constitute a country's very life. "My parting words to you are: Let us cultivate the arts of peace between the two countries. Let us set up ideals of justice and good will of honesty in public and private affairs. Let us be true to our respective trusteeships, arbitrate our difficulties as we have done in the past, and never be reluctant to the spirit of the treaties and covenants that regulate our international relations. In the words of one of your most distinguished citizens who passed away just one year ago: 'Let there be fewer warship and more friendships.'"

STEAMSHIP OWNER FORESEES AIR TRAFFIC
VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Aerial transportation across the Atlantic will vitally affect the steamship business of the future and the character of the vessels in

operation, according to Sir Alfred Yarrow, one of Britain's leading shipbuilders, who arrived here to inspect his Victoria ship-repairing plant. "I do not think the public realizes how serious will be the competition exercised by aircraft in the shipping business," Sir Alfred declared. "The man who wants to go from the United States to Britain quickly 20 years hence will go by air. I think the time is coming when it will be unnecessary to have Atlantic liners of such exceptional speed as some of the present vessels."

"People who are in a hurry will go by air and vessels running upward of 24 knots probably will be no longer necessary. That high speed is obtained at enormous cost and will be dispensed with, I believe, when the airplane has provided a satisfactory alternative. The Atlantic liner of the future, I think, will be a vessel of from 20,000 to 30,000 tons, powered by turbines of 20,000 horsepower, steaming 13 to 20 knots. Whether transportation by air will involve the use of airplanes or airships, however, is a question which has not been answered yet."

HERRIOT QUILTS AS PARTY CHIEF
French Statesman Refuses to Stand Again for Election to Radical Presidency

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable
PARIS, Oct. 14.—The annual Radical Congress opened today at Bordeaux and upon its decision the fate of the Poincaré Government largely depends. Nobody, however, believes the Radicals will repeat their demand of last year for a capital levy. They have utterly broken with the Socialists, and many have realized the necessity for supporting a Cabinet of national union with the object of saving the franc.

Nevertheless, political and personal strife is unavoidable, for the Radical extremists are disposed to blame Edouard Herriot, who has been their leader, for the failure of the Radical policy inaugurated in May, 1924. The franc was then fixed to the dollar and before Raymond Poincaré returned it sank to the neighborhood of fifty.

After the abortive attempt of M. Herriot to form a second Cabinet, on the defeat of Joseph Caillaux, who was a rival, the Radical Herriot actually gave his services in a minor capacity to the Poincaré Cabinet, though the Radicals had regarded, since 1924, M. Poincaré as their chief enemy.

BRITAIN NOT TO
PROTEST SURTAX

Levy Imposed by Canton Is Opposed by Japanese—Situation Obscure

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 14.—Great Britain prefers to wait and see how events in South China develop, and, therefore, will not follow the Japanese example of protesting against the surtax on imported goods imposed by the Canton Government, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a high authority.

The present situation is regarded as somewhat obscure. The Times, for instance, says editorially, "that the surtax is being 'levied for the present only on Chinese merchants,' not foreigners. As the governmental decree imposing the levy forbids the sale of any unsurtaxed imported goods this implies that the anti-British boycott is only partially lifted."

The British Foreign Office has no information on this point but spokesmen in close touch with official opinion stress the fact that the strike pickets have been withdrawn and Chinese merchants can now sell British goods in Canton, even if British merchants are still unable to do so. They are aware that after such a long period of boycott things cannot alter overnight, and both sides are likely to feel their way cautiously, waiting to see how events shape themselves.

Meanwhile, it is stated that several shiploads of British goods left Hong Kong for Canton, and if these are successfully disposed of trade is expected to be gradually resumed.

LEATHER INDUSTRY SEEKS PROTECTION
British Manufacturers Paint Gloomy Picture of Conditions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 14.—The National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, before a special Board of Trade committee here, gave evidence supporting the application under the Safeguarding of Industries Act for the imposition of a protective tariff on leather and imitation leather bags and other similar receptacles. The association explained that there was severe competition, especially with Germany, in this industry.

Since 1921 the number of British employed in it has fallen from 16,000 to 9,000, while foreign imports increased by 250 per cent in case of real leather fancy goods and by 200 per cent in artificial leather goods. Two-thirds of the British employees in this trade, the Association said, were women, some possessed of high artistic training who are threatened with being driven back into the unskilled labor market, if the industry goes under or is reduced to its small prewar dimensions.

The fact also emerged in evidence that whereas women employees turn out as much work in the present 48-hour week as under the previous 52½-hour arrangement, men produce less than under the old conditions.

SOBRIETY MARKED IN BRITISH HOUSE
Members Contradict Statement of Drinking Proclivities

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 14.—Remarkable testimony to the sobriety in the House of Commons is being evoked by a statement to the contrary by Dr. Alfred Salter, a Labor member. P. O'Connor, the veteran journalist, says that "so far as sobriety is concerned the House of Commons today presents a very favorable contrast to what it was when I entered it 48 years ago." He adds: "The drinking habits of all classes, in-

cluding politicians, has steadily and enormously decreased and the House of Commons exemplifies this decrease."

The Rev. Herbert Dunlop, Labor member, says: "There is not peace in the kingdom where, under the circumstances, there is greater sobriety than in the House of Commons." Sir Arthur Shirley Bann, Conservative, says: "The best witness for the defense are the bars and cellars. In recent years there has been a great decline in the amount of alcoholic drink sold in the Commons."

George R. Thorne, Liberal, says: "I have been a life-long abstainer, and might perhaps have been forgiven for supporting Dr. Salter's view if I thought it right, but I think his remarks are much exaggerated and ought not to have been made."

LABOR OUTLINES LAND SCHEME
Agricultural Policy Submitted to Conference—Far-reaching Provisions

By Special Cable
MARGATE, Oct. 14.—The Labor Party conference discussed at length the new agricultural policy submitted by the executive for approval. This included proposals for the nationalization of rural land, state tenancies for all farmers, securities of tenure to be guaranteed so long as certain defined standards of cultivation were observed. The direct administration of the land and the suspension of cultivation to ensure attainment of defined standards would be through county committees which would work in association with a reformed National Board of Agriculture.

LABOR OUTLINES
LAND SCHEME

Agricultural Policy Submitted to Conference—Far-reaching Provisions

As part of a living wage program, powers would be given to the National Wages Board to revise district settlements. The land would be acquired by the state on a compensation basis, but no account would be taken of sporting or other amenity values. In submitting and commending the scheme, Ramsay MacDonald declared that the object would be the revival of the decaying countryside and the preservation of the rural population. As to compensation, he viewed the case simply as one of advantage to the Nation. The reform could not be achieved except by compensation, and the amount left the margin of advantage with the Nation.

Adding to National Wealth
Noel Barton, Agricultural Minister in the late Labor Government, declared that a careful organization of their agricultural resources would add £100,000,000 to the national wealth without any artificial stimulus such as subsidies.

Single tax advocates, led by Col. Joseph C. Wedgwood, opposed the scheme on the ground that nationalization involved compensation, and urged the substitution of taxing the landlords out of ownership. Left Wing delegates opposed compensation apart from the question of single tax policy, and urged the conference to accept the policy of compensation. Others advocated modified confiscation, taking the form either of very limited payments or a discrimination between hereditary landowners and those who purchased their holdings.

The conference rejected all these proposals and accepted the executive's scheme.

Labor Party Defended
Criticism of Labor members of Parliament by extremist delegates, charging the party with lack of vigor and acquiescence in the prosecution of Communists, caused Mr. MacDonald to make a declaration on the party's policy. "The parliamentary party," he said, "will defend anyone, whether Communist or Tory, who is prosecuted for the expression of legitimate opinion. It will not defend anyone, whether Communist or Fascist, who deliberately breaks the law. It will use its parliamentary powers and adopt its methods to get parliamentary and political things done. People who are absolutely bankrupt of any practical idea and who confess this bankruptcy by saying that the Labor members ought to kick up a row, only show how inefficient they are, either to make public opinion or to use public opinion effectively for the building of a better state of things in the country."

When the Clydeside member, G. Buchanan, suggested that the party should act unconstitutionally, the other delegates, including J. D. Thomas and James Sexton, dismissed such counsel as foolish, declaring obstruction would be merely theatrical and resorted to for cheap advertisement.

A Cubic Mile—An apartment house occupying one cubic mile would have space enough to give every man, woman and child in the world today a room five feet square and four feet high.

Personal Stationery
All printed in this book in 100 sheets, 100 envelopes, 100 folded sheets, 100 envelopes to match. (West of Miss River and outside U. S. add 50¢ for postage.) Cash or M. O. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Shipped postpaid within a week. Christmas greeting cards: steel engraved, 12 in. box, postpaid \$3.10. Royal Society Stationery Co., 145 E. 23rd St., N.Y.C.

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GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Drainage, Irrigation, Sewerage, Paving, Foundations, etc.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
WE PURCHASE DRAINAGE BONDS

WHAT IS YOUR STANDARD OF MOTOR-CAR COMFORT?

YOU own a motor-car and think it fairly easy riding. And it is. But you ride in a friend's car, one day, and experience a new standard of comfort.

The very first time you ride in a Rolls-Royce you can cast aside all other standards of motor-car comfort. And you'll be right.

The cantilever rear springs of a Rolls-Royce are extremely long and flexible. They reach forward almost to the forewheels. You can grasp the luggage rack with one hand, and rock the body up and down. The Rolls-Royce body is so mounted on the chassis that the pulls and pushes, jolts, jerks and unpleasant sideways of the road cannot reach the passengers.

There are many other points of Rolls-Royce superiority—an average life of twenty years—an absolute three-year guarantee against failure of any mechanical part—a car unusually inexpensive to maintain—silent and vibrationless to a degree.

We should be glad to take you on a 100-mile trial trip over any roads at any time. It will gratify you to acquire a new standard of motor-car value.

ROLLS-ROYCE
BOSTON SHOWROOMS
1035 Commonwealth Avenue
BRANCHES AND MAINTENANCE DEPOTS IN LEADING CITIES

"Pretty Clothes" in New Suit Case,
Cheer Girl in Juvenile Court

Youngsters Get New Start Through Friendly Service Carried on by Chicago Women—Judge Mary M. Bartelme Pays Tribute to Clubs' Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—It was only a suit-case—a plain, cheap brown suit-case—but it turned a small girl's tears to dimples in the Juvenile Court.

The judge had decided to place Hildegard, an orphan of 14 years, in a new home. The well-intentioned decision apparently overwhelmed the young ward of the county. To set forth for new fields with all one's possessions done up in a newspaper package seemed a gloomy prospect. The child expected the worst and looked it.

A moment later a kindly officer led her into the private office of Judge Mary M. Bartelme. "We think this little girl ought to have a suit-case," was the officer's introduction. The judge's secretary nodded and hastened off to the storeroom. Soon she was back, smiling, a traveling case in her hand. At her request the wondering child opened it.

Smile Spoke Her Joy
A fresh frock trimmed with pink butterflies, two aprons of flowery cotton, a complete sewing basket—it took Hildegard several minutes to realize they were all for her. When at last she comprehended that this outfit was her own, "for keeps," she could find no word to utter, but her smile spoke.

This suit-case was one of more than a thousand that have been given girls in the juvenile court by Chicago women in a period of about six years. The idea of equipping deserving girls for a fresh start was launched by Judge Bartelme, whose understanding of their problems is based on nearly 30 years of court experience, 17 years of which were spent as public guardian for this county.

Volunteer aid from Chicago women is a potent help in juvenile court work here. Judge Bartelme declares. This help has been given quietly by club groups and other women for a number of years, thanks to the persistent effort of Judge Bartelme, whose talks in behalf of troubled youth have enabled others to see the need.

Service Council Formed
It was following such a talk before the Chicago Woman's Club that the Service Council was formed about two years ago. One club of 10 women in Evanston, Ill., is ready at all times to make dresses for these girls on order, meeting one full day a week for this purpose. During a period of 10 years this group has made an average of 150 dresses a year.

The newest helping agency is the third Mary Club, opened about a year ago. It is sponsored by the Friendly

World's Radio Sets—Something of the remarkable growth of radio is contained in the estimate by the United States Department of Commerce that between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 radio sets are in operation throughout the world. Of these, the United States is estimated to have approximately one-half.

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YOU MAY think your floors look good enough but that's only because you've become accustomed to their dinginess. If you want to see them as others do, merely refinish a small spot under a rug, and compare the old surface with the new. The difference is usually amazing. Only then do you realize how much your home is handicapped by your floors—how much more attractive it could be if only those floors could be improved. They can be. With the Ponsell you improve them yourself—easily.

This amazing little machine does all the heavy work—scrapes, sandpapers, refinishes—then keeps your floors in perfect condition forever after—costs but a fraction of one refinishing job.

LOOK at your floors. Are you satisfied with them? Completely satisfied? If not, you may be surprised to learn that you can make them many times lovelier. You could cause them to be admired by every visitor. Within a day you could transform them—quickly change them from dingy surfaces, luckily covered up for the most part by rugs, to gleaming, spotless places of which you hate to hide a single inch.

"Oh no!" you say. "Not my floors!" Oh yes, we answer, your floors, ANY floors. The most neglected floors have possibilities. Layer upon layer of old shellac and varnish may disfigure them. Year upon year of ground-in dirt may seem to defy removal. Yet underneath there is the clean and honest wood—the hidden warmth and color of the grain.

"But, the expense?" you say. "I've had them give me estimates. What about the hundreds of dollars refinishing will cost me?" This advertisement offers you a way to overcome that difficulty. It calls our attention to one of the most remarkable machines ever made for household use—a machine that refinishes floors, scrubs floors, polishes floors—a machine that costs but a fraction of what you usually pay for any refinishing job. With it you yourself refinish floors with ease. The apparently impossible job of taking off shellac or varnish becomes absurdly easy. The manifold difficult jobs of sand-papering and rubbing in new wax turn out to be a matter of merely guiding a machine.

And this refinishing only needs to be done once. The floor never has to be refinished again. Afterward a little waxing and polishing with the

Ponsell Floor Machine Co.
Dept. 118
220-224 W. 11th St., New York City
Please send me complete information and price regarding your Ponsell Floor Machine. This does not obligate me in any way whatever.
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Address _____
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WELL-GROOMED ANKLES

NUNN-BUSH means style, sir—in tune with the finest suit in your wardrobe. Comfort, too, that begins with the moment you wear them. But best of all, these pleasures last. For NUNN-BUSH oxfords are ankle-fashioned—there is no unsightly gapping, no slipping at the heel.

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New York—1400 Broadway, 235 Nassau St.
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Chicago—42 Dearborn St.
Cleveland—100 E. 12th St.
Cincinnati—100 E. 12th St.
Columbus—100 E. 12th St.
Detroit—100 E. 12th St.
Houston—100 E. 12th St.
Los Angeles—100 E. 12th St.
Milwaukee—100 E. 12th St.
Minneapolis—100 E. 12th St.
New Orleans—100 E. 12th St.
Philadelphia—100 E. 12th St.
Pittsburgh—100 E. 12th St.
Portland—100 E. 12th St.
San Francisco—100 E. 12th St.
Seattle—100 E. 12th St.
St. Louis—100 E. 12th St.
St. Paul—100 E. 12th St.
Wash. D.C.—100 E. 12th St.

Browning-King Shoe Departments:

Providence, New York City (two stores), Brooklyn, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul.

ROSES

By **BOBBINK & ATKINS**

We also grow Hardy Perennials, Peonies, Iris, and Rock Garden Plants in great variety.

Azaleas, Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Hardy Vines, and Pot-grown plants, flowers and vines.

In your request for catalogue, it is important to state what you intend to plant.

RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY

Burkhardt's

Presenting

the newest things in Hats, Hosiery and Clothing for Fall and Winter.

The BURKHARDT BROS. CO.
8-10-12 East Fourth Street
CINCINNATI

GOVERNOR RESTS ON HIS RECORD

Says Wet and Dry Question Not Issue in Present Gubernatorial Campaign

Governor Fuller declared that "if the election is going to be determined solely on whether a candidate is wet or dry, I don't want to run for office." The Republican candidate for re-election as Governor every five years, Mr. Fuller, made this assertion at the fall meeting of the Republican Club of Massachusetts in Tremont Temple and reiterated it at a Republican rally in Malden and Medford last night.

The Governor insisted that he is a candidate for re-election on the basis of his record as Governor of the State. He said the wet and dry question is not an issue in the gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts.

At the Tremont Temple meeting, the Governor followed Senator Butler who said: "The Republican Party has received the approval of the people of Massachusetts and the people are once more registering their purpose to stand by Calvin Coolidge."

The Senator spoke also at the Malden and Medford rallies, stressing the accomplishments for efficiency and economy made by the Coolidge Administration.

At the night rallies, Governor Fuller said that the only issue with which a gubernatorial campaign is concerned is the state administration. He added:

"There is a Constitutional Liberty League in Boston, and they have recently announced that they are going to spend a whole lot of money and they advocate that a candidate should be voted on the basis of whether the office has anything to do with prohibition, on the simple question of wet or dry."

"I cannot believe that the great State of Massachusetts, whose standards have been such for the last century, that we have only recently given the United States a President, is going to choose its future Governors on the simple proposition of wet and dry, regardless of their other qualifications and accomplishments."

"When I took the oath of office in January, 1925, I found that because of extraordinary happenings there was to be charged to my administration almost a million and a half dollars outside of the regular expenses. In spite of this handicap, and in spite of the ever-increasing cost of government elsewhere, we succeeded in holding the tax rate for 1926 and 1927 at \$12.000,000, and \$12,000,000 less than the State tax of 1921, which was \$14,000,000."

The Democratic senatorial and gubernatorial candidates, David I. Walsh and William A. Gaston, will speak at political meetings tonight in Boston, as will the Senator Butler and Governor Fuller.

CHILDREN TO COMPETE FOR FREE MUSIC CLASS

A second examination of candidates for admittance to the free classes for children is announced by the New England Conservatory of Music to take place in Room 33, Conservatory Building at 10 a. m. This time the subjects of singing, folk dancing, music reading and writing and appreciation of music. Candidates for scholarships in the classes should be between the ages of six and 12 years.

Ballard Collection of Oriental Rugs

There is something strange in the picture of these hundred or more rugs of the famous Ballard collection which hang in the galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. For such softness and mystery, such subtlety and mastery, such magnificence connote an environment of informality, of sympathetic light and more intimate atmosphere. These rugs, these beautiful things like these, we must admit. But we are a little dazzled by the juxtaposition; one after another the charming textiles force themselves upon the visitor. One has not begun to lose oneself in this place, when its neighbor beckons, fairly tugs one away from incomplete joy to participate in the promise of others. However, whatever community has the privilege of the view of these rugs may consider itself favored.

Much has been written concerning the merits of this particular collection. Mr. Ballard traveled far and wide, selected from enormous quantities of rugs and eventually purchased each for the peculiar thrill that it inspired in him. The passionate collector of whatever art is always an interesting individual who brings his enthusiasm to the task of the finest specimen of his hobby. He reads all sorts of human emotions and experiences, moods and caprices, personality and idealism. Into the subject.

His taste refines itself constantly with experience. He begins to associate certain qualities with each group, qualities that were never consciously in the thoughts of the producers. He weaves romance and poetry about the thing. He knows the results of his efforts to the public that benefits from the particularly discerning nature of his hobby. We can read the particular preferences and tastes of Mr. Ballard from the predominance of certain types in his collection. We discover his fair for the delicate, for the finer pattern and subtle evanescent shadings. The mysticism and strangeness of old Oriental belief and feeling, too strange for us to comprehend, is hinted at in his word to the catalogue. "The wonderful haze which overpreads them gradually fades away into a beautiful mist which vanishes again into airy nothingness—a mere suggestion of something so subtle, it leaves one in a dream."

For the collector, they have more than an aesthetic significance, although indeed this would be enough to attract him to them. For besides, there is the interest in the meaning of the ancient symbols so many of which are incorporated. Each tells its own interpretation to the meaning of geometric forms, to the conventionalized flower patterns;

angles, stripes, and signs have their meanings. And there is the historical and religious significance that enters. They are almost documents of their time, documents that are more important than mere written fact, for they incorporate the spirit and sensibility, the fundamental rhythm and order of things.

One could write at great length of the beauties of color and design. Each has its peculiar charm. The Persian, the Ghiorde, the Koush, the Bergama, the Ladik, the Oushak, have their individual choice of more or less realistic design, the predominance of certain colors, the development of a particular mood. Time has softened them and added to their charms. They have been worn down, they are dragged along in various ways. But still they seem to have retained the penetrating calm of beauty and skill that is present in all of them. They represent a romance beautifully woven in themselves, and carried on through the strange experiences that these rugs have traversed. Says the collector, "They have made pilgrimages over the hot sands of the deserts, on the backs of camels, crossed oceans, and finally found a peaceful haven where they may remain another half century, to be reverently loved and admired, then to come into another period of unrest and warfare, and through that into still another ownership. Almost all really old rugs have passed through this experience."

PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS CRITICIZED BY "FIN. COM."

Report Charges Civil Service List Ignored, Excessive Sums Paid on Contracts, and Other Violations

Charges that civil service regulations have been ignored; that excessive sums are paid for assembling should be voted on the basis of whether the office has anything to do with prohibition, on the simple question of wet or dry.

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WORLD'S ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS UNITE IN ANIMALS' DEFENSE

Philadelphia Congress Has Vigorous Program Outlined—Hope for Greater Co-ordination of All Agencies

Looking forward to a greater co-ordination in the activities of its member organizations and an extension of its increasing efforts to safeguard animals from experimentation, the second International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protection Congress to meet in the United States will convene in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17 to 20.

Giving proof of the great advances in popularity which the humane cause has had in recent years, reports will be submitted at the convention showing that the various humane education and anti-vivisection societies affiliated with the congress has increased from 12 in 1920 to 60 in 1926. This figure does not include the organizations interested in similar work who are independent.

Large Attendance Expected. Indications are now that several hundred persons from various sections of the United States as well as Canada and England will attend the congress during its four-day session next week.

The International Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection, which will meet with the congress, will consider an advance legislative program and demand that the statute the opposition to vivisection which it has found to be considerably increasing.

The American Anti-Vivisection Society with headquarters at Philadelphia, the oldest Anti-Vivisection Society in America, is to entertain the congress as a part of the Sequelentennial celebration in that city.

Many distinguished guests from this country and overseas will be present, including Rev. Basil G. Bouchier of London, who will preach a sermon on kindness to animals and the anti-vivisection cause at the opening of the congress Sunday evening.

Col. James F. Donegan, retired medical officer of the British Army, will speak on Monday evening, and the Duchess of Hamilton, president of the Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection Society of London, and Miss Lind-A-Hageby, honorary general secretary of the same organization, will be the speakers at a mass meeting on Tuesday evening.

BROWN UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES ELECTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14 (AP)—Jesse H. Metcalf of Providence, United States Senator, and Noble Brandon Judah of Chicago were yesterday elected trustees of the Brown University corporation in accordance with a recent amendment to the charter authorizing election of six new trustees. The trustees elected were: Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of the university, presided at the corporation meeting, assisted by Charles Evans Hughes of the board of fellows of the university. The charter provides that 22 of the 42 trustees be Baptists, five Quakers, four Congregationalists, five Episcopalians and that six be chosen without regard to denomination. The amendment adding these six was adopted at the last session of the general assembly.

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Ballard Collection of Oriental Rugs

There is something strange in the picture of these hundred or more rugs of the famous Ballard collection which hang in the galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. For such softness and mystery, such subtlety and mastery, such magnificence connote an environment of informality, of sympathetic light and more intimate atmosphere. These rugs, these beautiful things like these, we must admit. But we are a little dazzled by the juxtaposition; one after another the charming textiles force themselves upon the visitor. One has not begun to lose oneself in this place, when its neighbor beckons, fairly tugs one away from incomplete joy to participate in the promise of others. However, whatever community has the privilege of the view of these rugs may consider itself favored.

Much has been written concerning the merits of this particular collection. Mr. Ballard traveled far and wide, selected from enormous quantities of rugs and eventually purchased each for the peculiar thrill that it inspired in him. The passionate collector of whatever art is always an interesting individual who brings his enthusiasm to the task of the finest specimen of his hobby. He reads all sorts of human emotions and experiences, moods and caprices, personality and idealism. Into the subject.

His taste refines itself constantly with experience. He begins to associate certain qualities with each group, qualities that were never consciously in the thoughts of the producers. He weaves romance and poetry about the thing. He knows the results of his efforts to the public that benefits from the particularly discerning nature of his hobby. We can read the particular preferences and tastes of Mr. Ballard from the predominance of certain types in his collection. We discover his fair for the delicate, for the finer pattern and subtle evanescent shadings. The mysticism and strangeness of old Oriental belief and feeling, too strange for us to comprehend, is hinted at in his word to the catalogue. "The wonderful haze which overpreads them gradually fades away into a beautiful mist which vanishes again into airy nothingness—a mere suggestion of something so subtle, it leaves one in a dream."

For the collector, they have more than an aesthetic significance, although indeed this would be enough to attract him to them. For besides, there is the interest in the meaning of the ancient symbols so many of which are incorporated. Each tells its own interpretation to the meaning of geometric forms, to the conventionalized flower patterns;

Vaccination League of England, "The Anti-Vivisection Movement in England." Mr. W. H. Wehringer, New Jersey, "Inoculation of Dogs Mercurially." Absolutely!"; and Mr. Richard Feldhaus of Zurich, Switzerland, who will have vivisection slides.

Northwest's Humane Work Described by Mrs. Simpkins at Meeting in Boston

At the first public meeting of the season of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society held in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, today, Mrs. Lenora B. Simpkins of Spokane, Wash., president of the Washington Humane Education and Anti-Vivisection Society spoke of the work in the northwest which has developed rapidly within the past few years, the membership of the society of which she is the head being already as large as some of the eastern societies were a decade ago.

"While all anti-vivisection societies are of necessity doing pioneer work, this is especially true of the Washington Society," she said. "The Washington Society is the only anti-vivisection society in the northwest part of the United States, although two other active organizations have been established in Victoria and Vancouver. The Victoria Society of Washington society sponsored a society in Portland, Ore., which promises to become a center of interest in that section. Another offshoot of the Washington Anti-Vivisection Society is the flourishing Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society of Chicago, founded three years ago."

"There are a number of societies in southern California and they united a few years ago in a referendum campaign for an amendment to the constitution forbidding vivisection. In many parts of the Northwest there is so little knowledge of vivisection that much of the work of the society there has been to bring home to the people facts concerning the practice and to arouse public sentiment in opposition to it."

Mrs. Simpkins is on her way to the International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protection Congress to be held in Philadelphia beginning next Sunday, at which also will be present the representatives from all the other Pacific coast organizations.

Mrs. Frank Basil Tracy, executive secretary of the New England Society, spoke of her visits to several societies in the West. She also attended a meeting of the Anti-Vivisection League and the American Medical Liberty League.

It was announced that the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-A-Hageby, delegates to the Congress from the New Hampshire Society, will be in the city on Tuesday.

HARVARD TO HEAR SYMPHONIES

Beginning tonight, nine Thursday evening concerts will be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky, in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. The concerts will be given in the hall of the Copley Plaza Hotel. The first concert, given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky, in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. The concerts will be given in the hall of the Copley Plaza Hotel.

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PROPOSE SMALL HOUSE BUREAU

Architects at Providence Meeting Discuss Plan for New England

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14 (Special)—Establishment in Boston of an Architects' Small House Bureau, for the purpose of designing and selling throughout New England small typical houses of six and seven rooms, probably will be one of the results of the regional conference here of the American Institute of Architects.

It is proposed to evolve a house that can be completely constructed for a sum much below \$10,000 and without any sacrifice of artistry, convenience or comfort. The architects who are attending the conference have established similar bureaus in other sections of the country, and it was said that all of them had been very successful.

Roger Gilman, dean of the Rhode Island School of Design, is very much interested in the movement. "Hitherto," he said, "no attempt has been made to any notable extent to

popularize the small typical house in New England."

Yesterday the architects lunched at the Agawam Hunt, where they were addressed by Lieut.-Gov. Nathaniel W. Smith and Col. Anthony Dyer of the Providence Art Club. After the luncheon they toured the East Side, inspecting old colonial houses, some of which are nationally famous. At the home of Edward Harrington in William Street they spent some time on an inspection of the interior.

The Rhode Island School of Design was visited by the architects who were conducting over the buildings, including the Ellis G. Radeke Museum, by Dean Gilman and L. Earl Rowe. A special session for deliberation on the codes of architectural competitions resulted in a decision that these codes were satisfactory and should not be changed. Members of the executive committee of the national organization attended the sessions.

REPUBLICAN HELD ELECTED. AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 14 (AP)—The Governor and Council have ruled that Fred F. Leavitt of Turner, Republican, was legally elected county commissioner of Androscoggin county in the election of Sept. 13. The ruling followed a recent recount in which opposing counsel were in disagreement over 72 ballots. The final vote as tabulated by Mr. Leavitt, 704; Edwin T. Gott of Lewiston, Democrat, 755.

Model State Forest to Show Advanced Tree-Growing Methods

Plans Are Being Developed at Harvard Reservation in Petersham in Co-operation With the Massachusetts Department of Conservation

PETERSHAM, Mass., Oct. 14 (Special)—A model state forest will soon be in operation in this vicinity, according to plans taking shape at the Harvard Forest. With the co-operation of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation a management plan for state forests is being developed, with a view to setting a practical example at one of the state forests near here, soon to be designated. The location will be such as to show the convenience of public officials and community leaders of this and neighboring states, who seek information on advanced forestry methods.

A report by the Harvard Forest on its survey of the lumber markets of New Hampshire is in the printer's hand and will be out within two weeks. This survey, which was suggested by a report made last year of the Springfield market, was requested by the New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association, through the New England Council.

Conditions in the New Hampshire markets are found to resemble in general the conditions in Springfield, and the recommendations made in the case of Springfield are found to apply even more forcibly in respect to New Hampshire. Points respecting cutting, sawing, seasoning, grading, and other essential forest policy, appearing in the earlier report, are also incorporated in this.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE SEEN

United Fruit Man Says Central America Is Field for United States

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 14 (Special)—Central America offers great possibilities for the United States and the United Fruit Company, in the conduct of its business, is doing much to increase friendly intercourse of the southern division, who has been attending the conference at the New England Council.

"We should do all we can," he said, "to cultivate happy trade relations with Central America. They are a wonderful people. Their countries have wonderful natural resources. They are ready to accord us as good a trade as we can get in any country in the world and their governments are co-operating for the best results for all concerned."

"There is a growing understanding and appreciation of Americans in Central America. They like to do business with us. Americans are not known there as dollar signs only. Relations are becoming more friendly, with their children coming to our schools and our people there learning to love the country."

Mr. Ellis has lived several years in Central America. He is now located in New Orleans, where 50 per cent of the company's business is handled. Fruit imports constitute 25 per cent of the total business of the New Orleans port, he said, and from this point the United Fruit Company furnishes bananas to the West and the great Northwest, as far as Sitka, Alaska. Six days from the tropics to Canada is the regular schedule, and in less than 48 hours, Chicago can be supplied.

Among the exhibits shown during the conference was a banana flower, obtained by hydrating and powdering the pulp of the green banana, which is largely starch. Banana pancakes made from this flour were served to the delegates.

This flour, when perfected, and also a banana jam and syrup which are being tested, will make it possible to use of 100,000 to 200,000 bunches of bananas yearly which, because they have not conformed to market standards, have been rejected and left in the tropics at a loss.

Victor M. Cutler, president of the company, announced a co-operative plan by which employees in the company's service three years or more may purchase stock in the business. The shares, par value \$100, may be bought by them for \$96, and no employee will be allowed to subscribe for more shares than the number which reckoned at \$100 a share will equal his salary for a year.

The college year is opening here with six students, five of them graduates of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, and one who has had seven years' working experience with the Forest Service in Idaho. The policy here is to have a small number of picked students. Each conducts a research project, while taking part in the operation and management of the experiment station and demonstration forest.

Harvard Forest, established in 1908 and said to be the oldest intensively managed forest in America, comprises 2100 acres of land in Petersham and Phillipston, all owned by Harvard University. With this is a tract of 200 acres, loaned by a box company, where the soil is especially adapted to experiments in relation to that industry. Geographical and soil conditions are such as to favor the cultivation of a great variety of species. A large proportion of the timber grown here, however, is white pine, with some stands of mixed pine and hardwood and others of pure hardwood.

Harvard Forest has its own portable sawmill and markets its product as if it were a commercial enterprise, and it has paid a profit from the stand it manages every year, from many American states and foreign lands, and evidence is seen that its work is having a marked influence on the practice of timber growers, small and large, and also commercial concerns making use of wood. These indications are observable in many ways. As a case in point, a concern in a neighboring state which makes tools, knives, reports many inquiries for the machete, a long-bladed knife used in the tropics, and considered well adapted to the purpose of weeding young forests.

Producers are advised to cut only the larger and older timber, and the importance of accurate sawing and, so far as practicable, sawing to standard grades, is emphasized, and the advantages of accurate sawing and timberland owners, as a means of reducing costs, are cited.

In the proportion of native lumber as compared to western and southern lumber used in its markets, New Hampshire makes a much better showing than Springfield. Whereas Springfield was found to obtain 25 per cent of its lumber of all kinds from the South and central West, the corresponding ratio in New Hampshire is 12 per cent. In respect to lumbering, the fact is that the lumbering industry in New Hampshire is still producing nearly one-half of the wood consumed in its borders. For all that, the forest conditions are such as to make constructive reforms in lumbering a matter of urgent importance to command a fair opportunity in the home markets.

Still another survey is being started by the Harvard Forest for the New England Council. Its object is to bring together facts about the wood-using industry regarded as one of the most important markets for the New England producer. Conditions and trends of the industry will be studied, and such factors as prices, capitalization, freight charges and consumption statistics will be investigated.

The result will be laid before the box manufacturers, through the medium of the New England Council. The expense of this survey will be borne by the manufacturers, and they will, of course, be called on for pertinent data, but the report will deal with the situation as a whole, and will not subject the affairs of individual concerns to publicity. It is hoped to complete the field work by Nov. 1.

Sound Forestry Program. As emphasized by Prof. R. T. Fisher, director of the Harvard Forest, the practicality of a sound forestry program here in New England is conditional on profitable markets. Hence the desire of the management to do all in its power to aid such improvements as will enable it to return to be made to the producer.

While giving advice and counsel to concerns in wood-working industries, as well as timber growers, Harvard Forest, as part of its assigned program, makes research studies of problems vital in this field. Besides other resources, it has a special fund of \$100,000, the income of which is used exclusively in research on forest production.

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FINDS FARM BOY BETTER PLACED THAN CITY YOUTH

Dr. Gilbert Contrasts Rural
Independence With Re-
strictions of 'Big Business'

The new opportunity for earning a comfortable living under whole-
some and satisfactory conditions on
the farm was contrasted in a striking
way with the opportunities in busi-
ness at a meeting of the New Eng-
land Association for Vocational
Guidance at the headquarters of the
Boston School Committee.

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachu-
setts Commissioner of Agriculture,
presented a view of the new day in
agriculture and the fine opportunity
it presents to young men and women,
while William H. Bixby, employment
manager for William Filene's Sons
Company, one of Boston's largest de-
partment stores, told of the keen
competition for jobs and the constant
process of elimination of the un-
fitted which goes on in the modern busi-
ness establishment. The comparison
made the opportunity for the farm
boy all the brighter.

In the modern big business estab-
lishment everyone must conform to
a policy and plan which is necessary
to insure mass operations on a large
scale. There are good positions and
good pay for a large number but
these positions are largely filled by
promotion, Mr. Bixby said, and the
constant problem is to take care of
those who prove themselves unfit
for promotion. Every employee is "a
cog in the big machine."

In contrasting this situation with
that which prevails in the country
Dr. Gilbert pointed out how each
owner and manager of a farm is run-
ning a complete "factory" with him-
self as owner, manager and, to a
very large extent, the hired help. It
all depends on him whether the busi-
ness is to be a success or a failure.

Again contrasting city and country
conditions, Dr. Gilbert pointed out
the oversupply of labor of the less
well paid types which seek employ-
ment in the city stores. Only the
most fit ever arrive at positions com-
manding high pay. In the country
districts of New England there is no
such oversupply.

New England, he said, annually
spends \$500,000,000 for food products
not now obtainable within its bor-
ders. "If that does not show a
possibility for somebody to raise food
right here in New England, I don't
know what opportunity is," he said.
Modern farm life is quite different
from what it was a generation ago.
Good roads, automobiles, farm radio
have brought the farm in close touch
with the cities and have made farm
living much more wholesome and at-
tractive. Modern farm equipment has
lessened the drudgery on the farm.

Not Unduly Arduous
Because of its nature, farm work
will never be a white-collar job or
one with short hours. Now, as al-
ways, farmers and farm workers
must get their days from sunrise to
sunset with robust work. "But this
work is not a bad thing," he said.
"The idea has become current that
farmers and farm workers are de-
graded and are inferior to the
farm women and children. Work
more than is good for them. That is
not true in Massachusetts."

"The farm work done by the
farmer and members of his family
is not unduly arduous. Farm life
nowadays is wholesome and satis-
factory. Now that the old isolation
of the farm has gone forever, con-
templation is easier to obtain on the
farm than in the whirl of the cities.
It is no longer true that the
farm is a place of isolation and
that the farmer is forsaking the farm for
the cities. That has passed. At the
current time the number of young
people who are going on to farms
is greater than the number who are
leaving them, proportion to the
size of the population."

Must Like Farming
"Through the boys' and girls' clubs,
the agricultural courses in many
high schools and through the other
agencies which are building up
country life in New England, the
eyes of the young people are wide
open to the new opportunity in farm-
ing. There are hundreds of them
who have taken a few acres of land
and are making good profits. Farming
will never be a path to sudden
wealth, but it is a sure way to
land a sure way to a reasonable re-
turn and to a large measure of satis-
faction."

"Four things a young man must
have if he is to be a success in
farming. He must have a natural
aptitude for it, a liking for growing
things and for animals. Second, he
must have a reasonable training.
The old day of hit-or-miss farming
is gone. It is now a scientific process
and no one can hope to succeed ex-
cept by knowing and following the
fundamentals which have been es-
tablished by the experience of suc-
cessful farmers and experimenters.
"Third, the young farmer must
have reasonable finance. In these
days when so many different avenues
of obtaining money for agricultural
purposes are available, any youth of
good character can obtain what is
needed. On top of these three he
must have good health. If he is thus
equipped, the possibilities are un-
limited."

MUSIC

"La Boheme"

Last evening the San Carlo Grand
Opera Company presented Puccini's
"La Boheme" at the Boston Opera
House. The cast:

Mimi.....Bianca Saroya
Rodolfo.....Giovanni Martinelli
Musetta.....Tina Paggi
Marcel.....Lorenza Conati
Colline.....Giovanni Martinelli
Chorus.....Giovanni Martinelli
Benoit.....Giovanni Martinelli
Alcindoro.....Giovanni Martinelli
Conductor, Carlo Perini

Before an audience scattered
through orchestra and balconies,
a commendable performance of this
popular opera was achieved. In
many respects, the San Carlo com-
pany clings to paths of wide for-
bearance. It knows and respects its
own limitations. It attempts an ex-
cessively ornate settings of costu-
mes, and is to be commended for
this pretense and sham it avoids.
The scenic backgrounds are past
their prime and even in days of
youngest bloom were mediocre. The

costumes of all but the brightest
luminaries are often of the most in-
expensive material. The members of
the chorus sing lustily, but they
plainly watch the tireless Mr. Perini
for instructions. No bustling at-
tempts at concealment of the above
conditions are visible. Only one un-
relenting demand is made of the
members of the company. They must
sing well.

There is here a survival of the
older school of opera, the school
which demanded vocal loveliness
first and last. If a singer happened
to enjoy dramatic powers, then that
singer was a "find," indeed, and de-
sirable. But if one thought a wind-
mill-like waving of the arms was
operatic art, then a whirling waving
of the arms became routine ges-
ture. Only one must sing well. To
many of those who clamor against
the modern tendency toward making
of opera a play of musical comedy
caliber with scenic effects, trig
choruses and elaborate costuming,
a procedure such as that of the San
Carlo company is altogether sym-
pathetic.

Wise, those in control of the com-
pany have made their choice. Con-
centrating their resources on sing-
ers instead of mechanical acces-
sories, they have assembled a com-
pany of fine musicians. Bianca Sa-
roya, the Mimi last evening, is typi-
cal. She owns a voice of rich fullness,
and her portrait mirrors faithfully
the lovely measures of Puccini's
music. In spite of the absence of
mannerisms and stage tricks she
made her part interesting.

In like manner, Tina Paggi de-
serves commendation. With her
spiritedness, her sparkling voice,
her vivacity, she showed more con-
sideration for the action than did the
others, but she remained above all
the singers.

One section of this performance
came as a distinct surprise. The
opening scene, so often dull and long
drawn out, last night resolved itself
into a very pleasant introduction to

later scenes. For their free-voiced
singing, and for the deft touch they
brought to their parts, Mr. Onofri,
last night's Rodolfo, and Mr. Conati,
the opera's Marcel, are to be praised.
They sang with obvious pleasure and
much discrimination.

Those who like their opera qua
music, and not qua spectacle, may
find much pleasure in the company
now tending the Boston Opera
House. This opera may be criticized
as a "costumed concert." But it may
also give pleasure and musically
contacts. The Italian school, it ap-
pears, is not yet ready to yield its
place in the sun to any other kind
of opera. C. S. S.

Two Overseas Librarians Exchanging Opinions
Left to Right—Dr. Karl O. Bertling of Germany and R. F. Sharp of England.

Director of the National at
Rome Impressed by the
Movement Here

Culture offered those in the
United States through its libraries
made the strongest impression on
Dr. Vincenzo Fago, director of the
National Library at Rome, one of
the 23 delegates from abroad to the
recent semi-annual meeting of the
American Library Association in
Boston for two days on a post-con-
vention trip.

When seen at the Hotel Kenmore
today before the group set out for
Harvard University, the tour of
Cambridge with luncheon at Harvard
University, Dr. Fago made the following
remarks to a Christian Science
Monitor representative concerning
what he had observed on this one
of many trips he has made to the
United States.

"First of all, I want to express my
deepest gratitude to the people of
Boston for the courtesies extended to
me during my visit here. I bear a
personal message from Premier
Mussolini, who desires to voice his
appreciation for the many kind-
nesses shown me, a representative of
the Italian Government, and for what
valuable ideas I have gathered in the
libraries here to carry back to Rome.

Organizations Admired
"My admiration for the organiza-
tion of the libraries in America is
immense. What especially struck me
were the school, children's and
branch libraries in this country of
which there is none in Italy. As
soon as I returned to Rome I shall
endeavor to bring about an expansion
in our system there. You see, we
have one central library with 1,500,
000 volumes, but no specialization for
schools of children. These two
classes, one of the most important
in the library, are overlooked. Con-
ditions can be ameliorated and I will
work with this end in view.

"Naturally, the modernity of your
libraries in America makes itself
felt to a large degree. Boston re-
minds me of Florence, the center of
learning in Italy, where are to be
found all the books of the Medici,
just as in Rome are contained all the
books of the church. Ah, the Boston
Public Library," and Dr. Fago
stroked his mustache with ecstasy.
"It so resembles St. Mark's at Venice
with its piers and courtyard with
bubbling fountain. It is a wonderful
institution, this building in Copley
Square."

"One of the things which impresses
me most is that the United States
has so much to offer. It has seen fit
to use a generous proportion of money
toward the maintenance of libraries
and places of learning. I believe my
Government can well benefit from
what I have seen here, for what
after all is money without education
and culture?" concluded Dr. Fago.
Fascism, declared Dr. Fago, who
declared himself to be a strong fol-
lower of this party, is a love for
the fatherland. "It is a great cause
and eventually will make for perma-
nent peace in Italy."

"Fascism, as soon as it becomes bet-
ter understood in the United States,
will be seen in its right light and
not as an excuse for wars and up-
heavals. True Fascists are construc-
tive in thought and are staunch op-
ponents of world peace. The move-
ment is increasing and as soon as
its foundation is secure, enough so
as not to be shaken by unbelievers
and those prejudiced against it,
then will it accomplish its great
purpose of peace and unity of all
mankind."

Famous Manuscript
Among the many treasures of the
Cassel Library, said Dr. Karl O.
Bertling, director of the Amerika
Institut, Berlin, another delegate of
the visiting librarians, is the famous
manuscript of the "Hildebrands-
lied," dating from the eighth cen-
tury, and the work of the famous
Grimm Brothers, who were librari-
ans of that institution for many
years.

"Cassel, which has occupied a key
position since the English came to
Germany by way of the Fulda River
in 918, has a population of 200,000,"
continued Dr. Bertling. "It and the
surrounding country form the cradle
of the fairy tales, with all their nice-
ty of naive belief in witchcraft and
in the spirits of another world, which
is so pleasantly and kindly intro-
duced into the simple life of the
humble peasant."

Dr. Bertling likens Casson to
Schneekstadt with its Henschel Lo-
comotive works, or a Fall River with
its cotton and jute mills, an Edin-
burgh or York because it loyally pre-
serves the beauty of the past. It is
only an hour's ride from Goettingen
where stands the university of King
George II of England founded in
1737.

The Institute in Berlin of which
Dr. Bertling is director, he explained,
covers a wide and varied field, such
as learning and education, housing,
banking reform, taxation, land own-
ership, rural credits, public utilities
and welfare institutions. By an
agreement with the copyright office
in Washington, it assists German au-
thors and publishers in obtaining
copyright protection in the United
States.

When asked what particularly in-
terested him, Aage Gerhardt Drach-
mann, assistant librarian at the Uni-
versity of Copenhagen, who had
promptly replied, "Technique and
administration."

Mr. Drachmann is studying
methods in this country under the
direction of Svend Dahl, chief librar-
ian of the university library, who has
published three editions of
treatises on library science in Den-
mark. While librarians' salaries do
not range as high in Denmark as
they do in the United States, per-
sonnel employed in these positions
there are only required to devote
about five hours a day, the remainder
of which is free for study, which is
particularly encouraged with the
belief that study or research of some
kind will keep the librarian alert
and specially fitted for his task. Mr.
Drachmann is at present engaged in
the translation of some Greek works
into Arabic.

In the afternoon, the group of dele-
gates were received at the Isabella
Stewart Gardner Museum, where tea
was served. They were scheduled to
leave Boston on the western express
for Niagara Falls at 6:10 p. m.,
whence they will continue their
journey westward.

At a dinner at the Kenmore, at
which Guy W. Currier, president of
the Public Library trustees pre-
sided, it was revealed that the new
library of Harvard University School
of Divinity will be built on the
Boston side of the Charles
River, and will be a branch of the
Boston Public Library, so that the
former may have custody and use
of the latter's present collection of
books.

Representative Henry L. Shattuck
speaking for Governor Fuller de-
clared that the Commonwealth will
be the only state in the Union in which
every city and town has a public
library. Eliot Wadsworth repre-
sented Mayor Nichols.

Others who spoke briefly were Dr.
K. O. Bertling of Berlin, Camille Cas-
selle of the Royal Library, Brussels,
Belgium; Ernest D. Savage of Edin-
burgh Public Library; R. F. Sharp of
the British Museum; Dr. Henry
Guppy, president of the British Li-
brary Association; Dr. Archibald
Colledge, representing Harvard Uni-
versity; and Frank P. Hill of Brook-
lyn Public Library, representing the
American Library Association.

HARVARD STUDENTS
EARNED \$75,000
College Employment Bureau
Shows Increased Service

With the aid of the student em-
ployment office at Harvard students
earned \$75,000 during the last ac-
ademic year, the secretary, Walter W.
Daly, reports. This was an increase
of approximately 45 per cent, as
compared with \$52,690.83 earned in
the preceding year. Mr. Daly expects
to receive reports that an additional
\$15,000 was earned during the sum-
mer.

The primary purpose of the stu-
dent employment office is to supply
work to Harvard students who actu-
ally need it, according to Mr. Daly.
Work is given to enable a student
to meet expenses, and the type of
work given is selected with a view
to enabling the man to make the
most progress after graduation.

The average amount needed by a
student for a year in Harvard Col-
lege varies from \$800 and \$1200,
depending upon the man's tastes,
habits and desires. It is virtually im-
possible for a student to get through
his freshman year unless he has a
fund of at least \$400 to start.

A man may possibly earn from \$5
to \$20 a week during the term apart
from aid he may receive from the
loan fund. Special training often en-
ables a man to obtain special posi-
tions which pay much more than
the above amounts.

For the first time an effort is be-
ing made to consolidate the activities
of college employment officers the
country over. The first Associated
College Employment Officers Con-
ference is convening tomorrow eve-
ning at Massachusetts Institute of
Technology.

CHARITY "CARAVAN"
TO AID SERVICE CLUB
With final plans completed and
prominent women offering their aid,
everything points to a successful
presentation of a bazaar entitled
"Caravan" to be held at Horticu-
lural Hall on the afternoons and
evenings of Nov. 18 and 19. The
affair is considered one of the fore-
most charitable events of the season.
"Caravan" is being presented
under the auspices of the Soldiers'
and Sailors' Club of this city and the
proceeds will be used to aid disabled
veterans in the care of the Govern-
ment, as well as among the enlisted
personnel who use the clubhouse as
a recreation place during leave from
duty.

BOSTON LISTS
FEWER VOTERS
Registration Totals 232,201
—Rolls Still Open in
Towns of State

Registration for the state election
of Nov. 2, next, continues in Mas-
sachusetts towns until 10 o'clock
Wednesday night, Oct. 20. The Re-
publican and Democratic state com-
mittees today turned their atten-
tion to the campaign for getting out
a representative vote next month to
the towns, where all of the commit-
tees are urged to continue their
registration activity till the last mo-
ment.

Registration closed at 10 last night
in the 39 Massachusetts cities. In
Boston, the election commissioners
announced that the unfavorable
weather conditions last night un-
doubtedly lightened, somewhat, the
registration which would have been
recorded had nothing prevented. As
it was the registration in Boston
qualifies 232,201 men and women to
vote on Nov. 2.

For the city election in 1925, there
were registered 233,056 persons. In
1924, the number registered was
247,836, but this, it is recalled, was a
presidential election year.

The election commissioners said
that yesterday was the lightest final
day for registration in the history of
the department. In all, but 2776 per-
sons qualified during the day to vote
in Boston's 22 wards. It is reported
that something more than 1000 of
those registering went to the City
Hall Annex.

Ward 1 showed the largest regis-
tration, 12,861. Ward 14 was second
with 11,940, and Ward 2 third with
11,911.

The registration by wards follows:
Ward 1.....12,861
Ward 2.....11,911
Ward 3.....11,940
Ward 4.....11,940
Ward 5.....11,940
Ward 6.....11,940
Ward 7.....11,940
Ward 8.....11,940
Ward 9.....11,940
Ward 10.....11,940
Ward 11.....11,940
Ward 12.....11,940
Ward 13.....11,940
Ward 14.....11,940
Ward 15.....11,940
Ward 16.....11,940
Ward 17.....11,940
Ward 18.....11,940
Ward 19.....11,940
Ward 20.....11,940
Ward 21.....11,940
Ward 22.....11,940
Total.....232,201

EL' REMOVAL
PROTEST HEARD
(Continued from Page 1)
tion will occur only when traffic
cannot keep moving. Study Sullivan
Square and City Square, not men-
tioning the Governor Square prob-
lems. Such a study shows that sat-
uration is almost reached because
traffic does not move as quickly as
it should, and could be called a
nuisance.

The two points to be eliminated
are Governor Square, which is al-
ready provided for in the act of the
Legislature giving the elevated the
right to act, and we are asking for
the same right now in Charlestown
at City Square and Sullivan Square,
because we think they need your
attention at once.

Mr. Shattuck said in part:
The investment in these elevated
structures is very large. Including
damages paid to property owners in
settlement for the damage done to
property by the erection and opera-
tion of the elevated structures, the
total sum invested to Dec. 31, 1922,
was \$27,110,147.75. The Elevated
Trustees estimated in their report
(House Document 17 of 1924) that to
replace these structures with sub-
ways would entail a further expen-
diture of about \$54,237,250. In short,
the total cost of scrapping the ele-
vated structures and substituting
subways would be over \$80,000,000.
And bear in mind that this huge ex-
penditure would not add materially
to our existing transportation facili-
ties. It would provide no new or
more commodious rapid transit
routes. It would do little to stimulate
the city for the development of
nothing toward the relief of exist-
ing needs, such as the Governor Square
extension, the Cambridge and Charles
Street station, the Huntington Ave-
nue extension, the extensions from
Lechmere Square through Somerville
to North Cambridge, and from
Maverick Square to Day Square in
East Boston, and many other de-
sirable improvements which might
be mentioned.

Who Is to Pay
And if these elevated structures
are to be torn down and subways
are to be substituted, who is to pay
the bills? Surely the cost, even of
a partial substitution, cannot be
placed on the backs of the car-
riders. The present fares, which av-
erage over 9 cents a ride, are as
high as the traffic will bear, and yet
are scarcely sufficient to meet the
present cost of service.

Then there are the abutting prop-
erty owners. But were they to re-
fund all of the \$3,671,874.15 received
by them in damages, these millions
would provide only a little over 15
per cent of the additional expendi-
ture required.

The hearing was closed and the
question taken under advisement.

CARPENTERS FAVOR
THE FIVE-DAY WEEK
State Council Passes Resolu-
tions at Convention
FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 14 (Spe-
cial).—Among the resolutions
adopted yesterday at the thirty-first
annual convention of the State Coun-
cil of Carpenters was one to the
effect that the council shall do all in
its power to bring about the five-day
week in the building industry, espe-
cially in shops and mills where
union carpenters are employed.

Another resolution adopted in-
structs the executive board to seek
passage of a law providing that
officials of penal institutions shall
be subject to a penalty of \$500 or
one year's imprisonment for using
prisoners on private property.

The following state officers were
re-elected: Alfred Lafreniere, pres-
ident; Leominster, Alex G. Nicholson,
Newton, vice-president; James M.
Gauld, Boston, secretary; George L.
Stebbins, West Springfield, treas-
urer; executive board, Joseph H. Roy,
New Bedford; George Sobieski, Sher-
born; E. L. Jones, Jamaica Plain;
Edward Thompson, Beverly; B. F.
Gordon, Worcester; George Lane,
Holyoke; Frank M. Chappell, Pitts-
field; E. G. Walker, Salem; J. W.
Felt, Boston, and C. M. Bennett,
Springfield.

Charles N. Kimball, executive com-
mittee man of the international
office at Indianapolis, addressed the
convention in the afternoon.

BUS PETITIONS
ARE PROTESTED
Mattapan-Quincy and Con-
cord-Waltham Projects
Debated at Hearing

Opposition to the operation of a
proposed bus line between Mattapan
Square and the Quincy-Weymouth
line by Matthew Sheehan, owner of
the Massachusetts Coach Company,
was voiced today before the Public
Utilities Commission by Fred A.
Cummings, vice-president of the
Eastern Massachusetts Street Rail-
way Company.

Cummings claimed that the coach
company had obtained local
licenses in Milton and Quincy by
making it appear that it was in-
tended to run a through line from
Mattapan Square to Nantuxet, but
Sheehan denied this and said that
the Quincy authorities wanted the
local bus line service. It was de-
clared that the Eastern Massachu-
setts Company recently applied for a
line license in Quincy, but that the
Quincy Mayor failed to approve the
license.

At a hearing before the commis-
sion on the application of Mrs. Har-
riet B. Lindsay of Waltham for
authority to operate a bus line be-
tween Concord and Waltham, Fred-
erick T. Grant, passenger agent of
the Boston & Maine Railroad, speak-
ing in opposition to the petition, said
that the railroad intends to run a
bus line between Fitchburg and Bos-
ton.

The line would run through Con-
cord. Day Baker, representing
motor coach interests and Mrs.
Lindsay, said that the Lovell Bus
Company also seeks to operate between
Concord and Waltham. He said there
is talk that the Boston & Maine is
dickering to buy out the Lovell Bus
line and run it, in case he gets
authority to operate. Mr. Grant made
no comment on this. The matters
were taken under advisement.

City Poll Tax Suits
Teach Citizenship
Fort Madison (Ia.) Council
Assigns Collection of
Arrears to Mayor

FORT MADISON, Ia., Oct. 14 (Spe-
cial).—With authority of City Council,
Mayor J. A. Tower has set out in
vigorous style to gather hundreds of
dollars in delinquent poll taxes into
the city treasury, and incidentally to
teach the delinquents a lesson in
good citizenship. The action is caus-
ing much interest in cities through-
out the country.

Approximately 250 persons will be
hailed into police court, over which
the mayor presides, and compelled to
pay. This procedure is authorized
by Iowa statutes.

Two years ago Fort Madison
started many suits to enforce collec-
tion of delinquent poll taxes. At that
time the suits were brought in
courts of justice of the peace. This
year, because of the additional work
entailed, the justices declined to
handle the cases. Thereupon the
city council took action to compel the
mayor to make the collections through
the police courts.

In this State poll taxes, in the
case of a property owner, can be as-
sessed against the property. But in
the case of people who own no prop-
erty a notice of delinquency is given.
If sued the cost is \$5 instead of \$3.
The result this year has been that
many delinquents, when they realized
the added cost they must pay, paid up.

MUSIC CLUBS HOLD
STATE COMPETITION
Choose Students for Entry
in Interstate Contests

Neither tenor, baritone nor bass
singers appeared yesterday to com-
pete in the preliminary state contest
for music students, in the compe-
tition held at Steiwer Hall under the
auspices of the Massachusetts Federa-
tion of Music Clubs. Mrs. Mary G.
Reed, chairman, and the judges were
unable to agree upon a soprano can-
didate.

Allan Farnham who won the violin
certification for a second year, Hazel
Hallett, pianist, and Dorothy Trem-
ble, 11-year-old violin cellist, won the
right to engage in the interstate
contests at New Haven Oct. 17. Miss
Florence Owen will represent Mas-
sachusetts among the competing con-
traltos at New Haven and by tomor-
row a soprano will have been de-
termined.

Mr. Farnham was one of four vi-
olinists to compete. Miss Tremble
had no competition in her division. The
national finals will be in Philadelphia
under the auspices of the Sequen-
tial National Music Committee Nov. 1,
2 and 3.

PRESIDENT SELECTS
MAN FOR SHIP BOARD
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (R)—R. K.
Smith of New Orleans was ap-
pointed by President Coolidge today
a member of the Shipping Board, to
succeed J. H. Walsh, resigned. Both
Smith and Walsh are Democrats.

The new commissioner was dis-
cussed with Senator Brannan, Democrat,
Louisiana, and others.

AID TO RUSSIAN
STUDENTS ASKED
Miss Michelis Pictures Need
of Those Opposed to
Rule of Soviets

Seeking to better the conditions of
her fellow exiled Russian students in
Europe, Miss Vera Michelis, who was
graduated from Radcliffe College last
year, today addressed the student
body on the general tendency of the
situation which, she declared, shows
danger of leaving 5,000,000 persons
separated from their native land, un-
able to receive inspiration from it
or to perpetuate its culture.

Miss Michelis urged that some part
of the Student Fellowship Fund be
used in behalf of Russian students at
Paris and Prague to help protect the
integrity of their national culture.
Observations gleaned on a trip to Eu-
rope this summer, when she visited
Berlin, Prague, Paris, Vienna and
Florence, were unfolded in Miss
Michelis' talk this afternoon.

"Poverty and labor are outstanding
characteristics of Russian students
in Europe," she stated, "although the
situation is much better at Prague,
where there is a Russian university
subsidized by the Czechoslovakian
Government, with Russian professors
and 2000 in attendance. At Paris,
however, there is no organized effort
to assist students who are forced to
drive trucks or perform other
manual labor while obtaining an
education."

"Since they are not in sympathy
with Soviet Russia, a sense of lack of
security, fear, and a feeling of no al-
legiance to any state manifests it-
self everywhere," continued Miss
Michelis.

Miss Michelis is studying at Har-
vard and Yale for a Ph.D. in interna-
tional law, having received a mas-
ter's degree at Yale after being
graduated from Radcliffe summa
cum laude.

TUTORIAL SYSTEM
OF HARVARD LAUDED
Extension to Other Colleges
Cited by Prof. Hanford

"The tutorial system of Harvard
has passed the experimental stage.
Its value is no longer susceptible of
doubt," said Prof. A. C. Hanford,
assistant professor of government
and director of the summer school, at
a reception for the students of the
graduate school of education in the
Harvard Union last night.

He said that Smith, Bowdoin,
Swarthmore, and Amherst in some
divisions, are using this system, while
Yale, Dartmouth, and the University
of Wisconsin favor it. He explained
the nature of the system, the methods
employed, and the educational theo-
ries behind it.

Prof. H. W. Holmes, dean of the
school, officially welcomed the stu-
dents, and after the talk of Profes-
sor Hanford, introduced A. Lawrence
Lowell, president of the university,
who gave an informal speech, on
the whole supplementing that of Pro-
fessor Hanford. He talked on the
difficulty to instill a desire in the
college student to get self-educated
because the goal of being truly edu-
cated was too remote.

GUGGENHEIM AIR SCHOOL PLANNED

\$200,000 Building to Start Graduate Institution at California Tech

PASADENA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Plans for the establishment of the Daniel Guggenheim Graduate School of Aeronautics at the California Institute of Technology have been announced by Frederick W. Hinch, dean of the institute, at the opening of the new school year. One of the first steps will be the erection of a \$200,000 building to house this school, which, it is believed, will make Pasadena one of the principal centers for aeronautical development in the United States.

Several months ago it was announced that the sum of \$200,000 had been allocated to the California Institute of Technology by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, and that certain definite arrangements had been made for the development of a course in aeronautics at the institute.

A definite five-year course in aeronautics is to be instituted, the dean said, which will include the study of such subjects as stress analysis for airplanes, free and forced oscillations, wind tunnel, propeller design, mathematical theory of stability and control of aircraft, airplane and airplane design practice, aerology, airplane photography, instruments used in aircraft, and commercial aeronautics.

Among the distinguished lecturers who will appear at the institute during the coming year are Dr. William B. Munro of Harvard, who will give the sophomore lectures on history; Prof. H. A. Lorentz, physicist of the University of Leiden, who will give advanced lectures on recent developments in mathematical physics; and Dr. Joseph Conant, professor of organic chemistry at Harvard, who will be here from Feb. 1 to April 15.

ARAB RESISTANCE FINANCED BY COUNTRYMEN IN AMERICA

So Says Dr. H. E. Woolever Upon His Return From Trip Through Mediterranean Countries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Arabian armed resistance against the French in Syria is being financed to a considerable extent by countrymen living in America, according to Dr. H. E. Woolever, editor and director of the National Methodist Press. Dr. Woolever, who has just returned from an extended trip through the Mediterranean countries, declared that America's absence from the League of Nations was one of the chief causes for the difficulties and revolts that have arisen in mandated territory.

"The French are fighting a losing battle in their attempt to coerce the Arabians," Dr. Woolever declared. "The Druses are only the fighting front of the Arab revolt in Syria. They claim there are 11,000,000 Arabians, both Christian and Muhammadan, who are against the French. They may fight among themselves but against France they make common cause."

"All through the Mediterranean region the leaders in religious, political and financial circles repeatedly stressed to me the fact that loss of American influence in the League of Nations was responsible for the great evils that have arisen from the control by the great powers of mandated islands. They point out that these nations cannot question one another because all have soiled hands. The people of the Mediterranean countries feel that with America in the League of Nations there would have been a restraining power."

Dr. Woolever declared that some of the chief objections of the Syrians to French management were the taking away of their gold and substituting therefor depreciated French paper money, and the use of Negro colonial troops. He said he was shown communications from many cities in America containing considerable contributions from Syrians.

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Dr. Robert A. Millikan, chairman of the administrative council of the institute, is now en route to New York from Bolivia, where he has been conducting a series of experiments in the Andes mountains relative to his discoveries concerning the cosmic rays. He is to deliver a series of lectures at Yale and in Bridgeport, Conn., before returning to California.

Additions to the faculty of the institute include:
Dr. Samuel Stuart Mackeown, who is to be assistant professor of electrical engineering; Donald Ryder Dickey, Yale '10, zoology; Dr. Chester Stark of the University of California, who is to be professor of paleontology; Dr. E. T. Bell of the University of Washington, who is to be professor of mathematics.

CHAMPION OLD-TIME DRUMMER IS NAMED

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 14 (AP)—James W. Price of Sullivan, N. H., won the world-wide old-time drummer's contest held in connection with the pageant of progress at the Lewiston armory last night.

Mellie Dunham of Norway, who won the fiddler's contest at a similar pageant under the same management just a year ago tonight, was a guest of honor. He was accompanied by "Gram" Dunham and the two were given an ovation as they were escorted to the platform.

MAINE WOMAN NAMED TO GREET QUEEN MARIE

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 14 (Special)—Chosen by Governor Brewer to officially represent the State of Maine, Mrs. Blaine Viles of Augusta, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will leave soon for New York and Washington, D. C., to join the party of American women who will welcome Queen Marie of Rumania upon her arrival in this country. Mrs. Viles will attend a dinner to be given to Queen Marie in New York on Oct. 23 by the Sargeant Institution.

BRANCH BANKING DELAY EXPECTED

Continued Contest Over McFadden Bill Amendments Forecast

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Official circles expect another long and difficult struggle in Congress over the issue of the McFadden branch banking bill. Although the American Bankers' Association at its recent annual convention in Los Angeles endorsed the measure, so strenuous was the dissent and so close was the vote on the question of approval that favorable consideration from Congress is not looked for without additional effort. Opponents of branch banking disclosed sufficient strength, it is believed, to indicate that a determined fight will be made against the bill with one certain result—considerable delay before a final decision is reached.

The McFadden branch banking bill as introduced by the bankers did not include the much-contested Hull amendments. These amendments limit considerably the scope of branch banking. The House at the last session of Congress approved the bill with the Hull amendments attached.

The Senate stripped these limitations from the measure and it went into conference. After several weeks of almost daily deliberations by the House and Senate conference committees no compromise was reached and the controversy remained at a stalemate when Congress adjourned for the summer.

Controversy Forecast
When the session reconvenes in December the conference committees will resume their consideration of the bill. Supporters of the project are apprehensive that unless the issue is settled at this session of Congress it will be years before another bill could be put through the two houses.

The McFadden bill has been called erroneously "a branch banking bill," because that feature of the proposed legislation has caused a great amount of discussion in both branches of Congress than any other part of the bill, and one of the branch banking provisions stands today as the most vital and important difference between the House and the Senate.

The bill as it passed the House would permit national banks and state banks that are members of the Federal Reserve system to have branches within the corporate limits of the cities in which they are located, subject, however, to the approval of the controller of the currency.

Banks in cities with a population of from 25,000 to 50,000 could have one branch. Banks in cities with a population of from 50,000 to 100,000 could have two branches, and banks in cities with a population of over 100,000 might have an unlimited number of branches, provided, however, that the law of the state in which the banks that desire to have branches are located, authorize branch banking "at the time of the approval of the McFadden bill."

Differ on Amendments
This last limitation, "at the time of the approval of the McFadden bill," constitutes the greatest difference between the Senate and the House with respect to the subject of branch banking. This language is in the "Hull amendment" and if the bill is enacted into law with that amendment part of it, national banks and state bank members of the Federal Reserve System located in 22 states that authorize branch banking now would be permitted to have city branches.

But national banks and state

bank members of the Federal Reserve System, located in the other 26 states that do not authorize branch banking at this time, would not be permitted to have city branches, even though the laws of the states in which they are located are changed so as to permit branch banking to be carried on.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee cut this amendment out of the bill. An effort to restore it when the measure was under discussion in the Senate was defeated by a vote of 60 to 47. Thus the Hull amendments constitute a vital point of difference between the two branches of Congress, which must be reconciled before the McFadden bill can become law.

Opposition to branch banking comes largely from the numerous small and medium sized unit banks located in small communities. They are also behind the Hull amendments. The McFadden bill among other things would permit national banks to deal in real estate.



VISCOUNT GREY: "Only one thing will really produce good will between employer and employee and that is complete partnership in the industry."

HOWARD R. GOLD: "Industrial problems are solvable where there is a will to be fair."

WILL DURANT: "Having read my reviewers, I understand a little better now Job's anxiety that his enemy should write a book."

J. ST. LOE STRACHEY: "A nation is no more to be judged by the contents of its dustbin, however squalid, than is a family."

BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM: "Human civilization is built on an instinctive striving for goodness and truth."

PAUL LOEBE: "A wave of pessimism always accompanies the birth of great truths."

GUSTAV STRESEMANN: "Trade is the pacemaker on the road of the cities in which they are located, subject, however, to the approval of the controller of the currency."

PERRY MARSHALL: "In Love's new religion, the sword shall give place to the trowel."

SIR JOHN FERGUSON: "Character is what a man is; reputation is what he is not."

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WOMEN DEMAND CENSUS STATUS

Federation of Clubs Seeks Listing Home-Making as Occupation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The listing of home-making as an occupation in the 1930 census of the United States is demanded by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and will be one of the major points of its program for improving the status of the home-maker and securing official recognition of the dignity of the American home.

This proposed change in the occupational columns of the census, which now leaves a blank in the column giving the occupation of women not "gainfully employed" is considered so important that women voters are asked by the federation to query candidates for political office on their position on the question.

Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, chairman of the American Home Department, have sent 16,000 letters to state presidents and officers of local clubs, asking them to support the memorandum recently sent to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, which makes the following request:

Urge That Home Maker Be Listed
"That the class of women referred to in the first sentence of Paragraph 158, 'Women doing housework,' United States Census Bureau, Jan. 1, 1930, be listed in Column 26 of the population schedule as 'Home-maker,' and that in the new blank corresponding space in Column 27 the word 'Home' be written."

Mrs. Sherman, who throughout her administration has stressed the need for attaching greater importance to the profession of homemaker and for putting the American home on an improved basis of efficiency in management and equipment believes that the refusal of the government to recognize home-making as an occupation, worthy of being listed with industrial and professional pursuits, is preventing adequate public recognition of the home-maker as a prime factor in the nation's economic and social life.

A statement issued from Washington headquarters of the federation asserted that the "urban home survey recently conducted by the Federation of Women's Clubs which took into consideration the conditions in millions of homes, reveals that home equipment is far below the standard of efficiency in the great industrial, commercial and professional workshops."

Want Home Equipment Listed
The second change in the census which is advocated by the federation



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is the listing of home equipment in the same way that farm and factory equipment is registered. It is just as important to know whether farm homes are adequately equipped with electricity and running water, and with labor-saving devices to liberate the farm woman from unremitting toil, as to know the number of farm tractors used in a given section or the number of spindles in a cotton factory, Mrs. Sherman believes.

"Industrial and professional establishments," it was declared, "have attained their efficiency because the Government through the census is constantly revealing their needs."

"Women have now come to believe that they themselves must put the value on their work for the family, the community and the country, and by making this request for recognition they are doing so," it was stated in the announcement of the campaign for the changes in the census treatment of American housewives.

"Candidates for political office are to be asked their position upon the question by thousands of women before the November elections."

AMHERST JUNIOR CLASS ELECTION HELD INVALID

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 13 (AP)—A class election was invalidated at Amherst today for the first time on record when the student council threw out the entire ballot in the junior class election held last night.

It was made known that discovery had been made that several fraternities had entered into a political combination at the polls last night. This was in violation of the anti-combine pledge required on all ballots.

Although the council last spring petitioned the student body to remove the pledge the motion was lost. A new election will be held next week. The names of the officers chosen last night were not made known today nor was it made known how the discovery of the combination was made.

REPUBLICANS NOMINATE GOV. ARAM J. POTHIER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14 (AP)—A plank favoring resubmission of the question of prohibition to the people was adopted by the Republican State Convention yesterday. The convention nominated Gov. Aram J. Pothier for re-election.

The remainder of the state ticket follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Maj. Norman S. Case, Providence; Secretary of State, Ernest L. Sprague, Cranston; General Treasurer, George C. Clark, Providence; Attorney-General, Charles P. Sisson, Providence.

Congressional nominations were made as follows: First District, Representative Clark Burdick, Newport; Second District, Representative Richard S. Aldrich, Warwick; Third District, Louis Monast, Pawtucket.

Proposal to Mend Liberty Bell Is Based on Use of New Methods

Philadelphia Foundry Men Think Crack Could Be Repaired and Possible Further Disintegration Checked

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., (Special Correspondence)—Philadelphia foundrymen are considering asking permission to restore the old Liberty Bell to its original condition and enable the inspiring tones that have been silent for nearly 100 years to be sounded again.

A suggestion to this effect was made by John Alexander in an address delivered at a meeting of the Foundrymen's Association in this city last week. Mr. Alexander's remarks were to the effect that it was bordering upon willful neglect to allow the old bell to remain in a damaged condition and useless for its original purpose when there was every indication that with the facilities provided by modern foundry science, the damage to the old bell could be repaired.

Many of the foundrymen expressed their opinion that if the bell were minutely examined by competent metallurgical experts, the cause for the disintegration of the relic could be determined and the correct modern method of repair pursued accordingly.

Philadelphia foundrymen who have examined the surface of the bell declare that gas and sand holes are apparent, probably being due to faulty casting or inferior materials, and the question has been raised as to whether these defects will be responsible, in the passage of time, for the widening of the already prominent crack and further disintegration.

The bell was ordered to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary under the Charter of 1701. It was cast by Thomas Lister of Whitechapel, London, and arrived here in August, 1752, aboard the clipper ship *Matilda*. While testing, it was cracked, and was recast by Pass and Snow, ingenious foundrymen of this city, a considerable amount of copper being added to remedy its brittleness.

In April, 1753, the bell was hung but was found to have very inferior qualities, due to the excessive amount of copper added. This resulted in a second recasting, and the bell was hung again in June of the same year. The original inscription from Leviticus 25: 10: "Proclaim

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A u Q u a t r i e m e

A Collection of 150

Antique Spanish Lanterns

The Traditional Andalusian Farol

Andalusia had a special manner of solving its lighting problem, quite different from the hanging lamps and iron hoops used in other parts of Spain. The beautiful lanterns in Au Quatrieme's large and varied collection are typical of those still to be seen in every Sevillian patio. What especially distinguishes them is the fact that they are "polygonal and built up of many intricately shaped panes of glass and of heavy sheet tin fancifully cut into open-work patterns and painted or gilded." There are a great many charming little hexagonal ones in this group, often with red, blue or green panes alternating with clear or frosted glass and topped by a quaint crown of metal leaves or pierced work. These are either fitted as side lights or suspended from chains. In one interesting pair the panes are shaped in petal-like points.

Then there is a group of much larger lanterns, many very elaborate and beautiful in design, with spire-like points and miniature oriels of glass, or very exquisite pierced metal work. One beautiful pair has glass stars suspended above the six-sided structure. Sometimes alternating panes are frosted in lacy patterns.

Quite the most extraordinary example in the collection is of really heroic proportions, and almost architectural in structure. It is a huge hexagonal affair with six projecting turrets, separated by arched panes, each crowned with metal leaves and a lily. The top of the main structure also wears its metal crown, and the base is clasped by a cluster of metal leaves. The metal-work separating the panes is all of a simple geometrical character. It is quite as extraordinary for its beauty as its size. There is a fixture for six lights inside.

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INDORSES TREND TO LARGER FARM

Professor of Agriculture Sees Success in Methods Used by "Big Business"

COLUMBIA, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—"Farming in the future will tend more and more in two directions—either highly developed and perfected specialties, or corporation or department store style of farming."

Such is the view of O. R. Johnson, professor of farm management in the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri. He sees success for the farmer in the general adoption of "big business" methods. "The American farmer will have to make his plans for the future on a different basis than those he has made in the past," says Professor Johnson. "We hear economists and historians speaking of the age of machinery. The age of machinery is only a small step in the transition, so far as agriculture goes."

Decrease in Land Values
"Fifteen years ago we told farmers they should enlarge their business to make satisfactory incomes," Mr. Johnson recalls. "The public thought this was a joke, and felt it to be heresy to speak against the 'little farm well tilled.' But we have seen ever since that the man with a good-size farm only fairly well tilled made more money than the man on the little farm."

"The individual farmer in the past has been able to make a comfortable living, and he has depended on increased value of his land to provide a competency for his old age and a legacy for his children. In the last six years we have seen this increased land value obliterated, and the middle western farmer has come to realize that farmers in older areas learned long ago—that land values must eventually be based on the earning ability of the land."

Capitalizing the Plant
"The corn belt farmer is reluctant to reduce inventories to an arming basis. He claims he is not getting fair wages for his time. This claim is valid only if we admit that his land is worth as much as he thinks it is."

"In a factory, labor, raw materials and operating capital are paid for first. Then the plant, or fixed investment, is worth whatever the remaining income will amount to when capitalized. I wonder if we won't have to figure the farm on the same basis."

"In other words, farmers, instead of saying they're getting low wages for their time, might say that if they are paid wages commensurate with other opportunities, their business leaves to be capitalized in the land value an earning which represents much less than they have believed the land worth. Some of these days we will figure land values in this way."

TRADE BOARD EXEMPTS COPPER EXPORT GROUP

WASHINGTON, (P)—The Copper Exporters, Inc., recently organized in New York, has filed papers with the Federal Trade Commission under the export trade act which grants exemptions from anti-trust laws to concerns engaged exclusively in export trade. Officials of the commission explained that its only function was to accept the papers as a matter of record.

In announcing that the incorporation papers had been filed, the Federal Trade Commission pointed out that the export trade act exempts

Chicago River Bows the Head to Its Rival, Calumet Channel

Old-Time Excursion Parties No Longer Unload From the Midnight Boat and Freight Tonnage Shows Rapid Decline

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—The Chicago River, which sucks in water and international complications from Lake Michigan has lost the old late-night revelry which has brightened it since Chicago was big enough to have an excursion steamer. No longer is the cheery sound of the calliope heard along the rapidly changing front of the old business district. The river pier pier this season claimed every steamer but one, and that berths in the approach to the river's mouth.

The automobile has perhaps had its hand in this, as in many other things. Traffic from the north to the south sides of the city is so dense that anguished complaints arise from armies of motorists every time the link from shore to shore is cut by the lifting or the turning of a bridge.

So those nights when the big boats sweep in from Michigan resorts with their lights dancing in the black waters lapping the heavy piling at the center of the city and debouching columns of sleepy merry-makers while the "dock wallpapers" hustled freight on and off have given way to progress. The scene remains, but it has shifted. The steamers, no doubt carry more people than ever; and they have found a better place for Chicago.

Freight traffic, meantime, on this river whose lake diversion is the bone of so much contention has also found to an extent, another route. That distant time, ancient in the history of so young a city as Chicago, when the river was alive with sails, is now but a memory.

Figures on river traffic were analyzed in the office of Anthony Casarnecki, United States Collector of the Port Here, to see what change has taken place.

Is the old days a 400-foot boat was regarded as a large vessel, but now there are many 600 feet over all, and some longer craft carrying cargo here. Two decades ago 160,000 bushels of grain was thought to be a considerable cargo, but today ships carry 300,000 bushels.

The number of carriers that entered the Chicago River in 1925 was

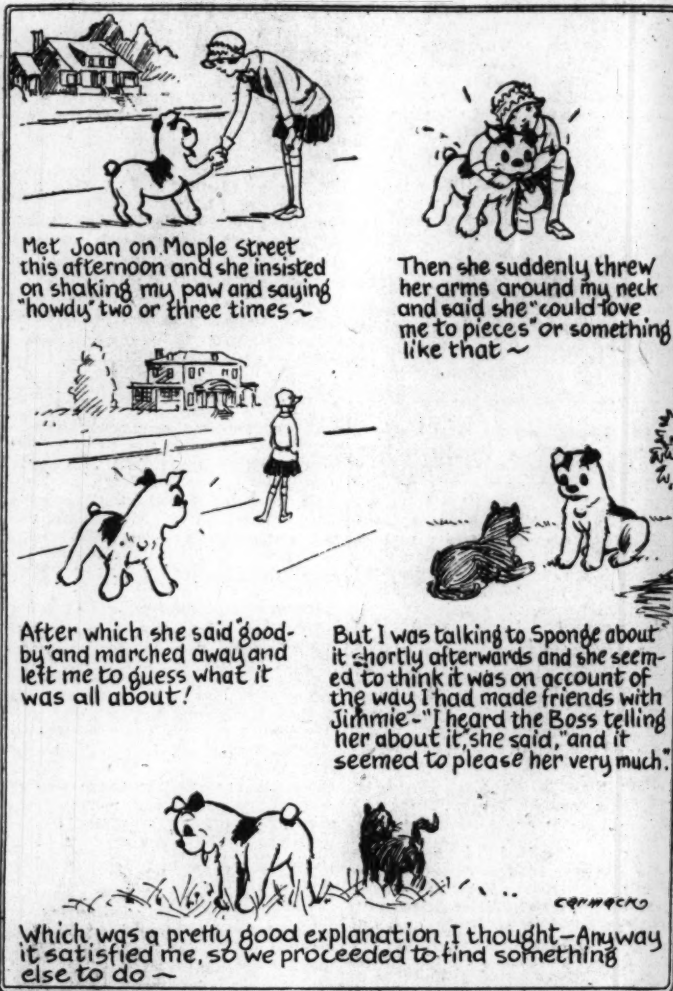
tions were intended with "the provision that there be no restraint of trade within the United States; not restraint of the export trade; of any domestic competitor and with the further prohibition of any agreement, understanding, conspiracy or act to depress prices or substantially lessen competition within the United States or otherwise restrain trade therein."

LA FOLLETTE SPLIT WIDENS IN WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 14 (Special)—Continuation of the rift in the La Follette Progressive forces of Wisconsin is seen in the announcement of Fred R. Zimmerman, Republican nominee for Governor, that he will not support the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention.

In the recent state primary Mr. Zimmerman, who is Secretary of State, won the gubernatorial nomination as an independent, who opposes the so-called "Madison ring," whose leader, Gov. John J. Blaine, carried off the nomination for United States Senator.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Met Joan on Maple street this afternoon and she insisted on shaking my paw and saying 'howdy' two or three times—

Then she suddenly threw her arms around my neck and said 'she could love me to pieces or something like that'—

After which she said good-bye and marched away and left me to guess what it was all about—

But I was talking to Snubs about it shortly afterwards and she seemed to think it was an account of the way I had made friends with Jimmie. I figured the Boss telling her about it she said, 'and it seemed to please her very much.'—

Which was a pretty good explanation I thought—Anyway it satisfied me, so we proceeded to find something else to do—

RECALL OF GOVERNOR IS SOUGHT IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 14 (P)—A state-wide movement to recall Governor Roland H. Hartley is being organized here under a unanimous resolution adopted at a meeting attended by 4000 persons. The resolution accuses the governor of violating his oath of office. Worrall Wilson, Seattle banker, chairman of the gathering, was instructed to name 100 representative citizens of the state to carry out the recall plans.

The meeting was called to protest against recent action of University of Washington regents in placing Dr. Henry Suzzallo on an indefinite leave of absence as president of the school after he had resigned. A majority of the regents were appointees of Governor Hartley.

NEWSPAPER AT HILO IS BEING PRINTED IN FILIPINO LANGUAGE

Two Dialects Used in Ang Bitwin, Edited by Mr. Bahngat

HILO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—Editor and publisher of the only newspaper published in Filipino in a possession of the United States is the claim made by Bonifacio Balingat of this city.

The newspaper, which is eight pages, each page about one-fourth the size of a regular paper, already has a large number of subscribers among the Filipino population of the territory. More than 50,000 of Mr. Balingat's countrymen make their homes in Hawaii and a very large percentage of these can read one of the two dialects in which the paper is published.

The paper is devoted entirely to news, except for the usual editorial column, and is independent in politics and religion. The paper is called Ang Bitwin, which translated means the Star. Its make-up is attractive and is modeled after the best large dailies. For his local news the editor depends on copy turned in by the staff of the Daily Hilo Tribune-Herald, while items of national and foreign events are rewritten and translated into the two dialects.

"The purpose of Ang Bitwin is to encourage my countrymen to be better American citizens," says Mr. Balingat. "Filipinos in Hawaii are either American citizens now, or intend to become so. We are well pleased with this country and plan to live here." Filipinos have been brought here in large numbers for plantation work on the sugar lands, and they are well adapted to this. They are earnest and hard working and their employers praise them highly. They have also prospered in other work and are an integral part of the communities in which they live.

Ang Bitwin carries a page in English, which is a translation of several articles in the paper. The dialects used are Ilokano and the more common tongue.

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SUNSET STORIES

Timothy Toad and the Big Stone

THE toad family had just moved into a new home. "Mother," said Timothy one day, "Mother," said he, "there is a tiresome big stone in our garden just where we want to play. I wish it could be moved somewhere else."

"Timothy," said Mother Toad, "I agree with you perfectly; that stone is a nuisance. I have to hop around it when I hang out the clothes. I too, wish it could be moved somewhere else."

Mother Toad knew exactly what he was thinking. "Timothy," said she, "what are you young toads doing this morning?" "Nothing much," answered Timothy.

"Well," said Mother Toad, "suppose you pretend you are a lot of fine strong horses hired to haul that stone away. I will lend you a rope."

"We're too little," objected Timothy. "If one horse, or two horses can't do a piece of work, they harness a great many together, and then they are strong enough. If you get all the young toads that like to play in this garden, you can do it," replied Mother Toad.

By this time Timothy began to see the fun of getting the stone out of their garden themselves, so he called all his friends together, and told them that a fine lot of horses were needed to get rid of the great big stone that lay right in the middle of their playground, but only strong, willing ones were wanted. All the young toads said they would like to be strong willing horses, so Mother Toad gave them a big rope and showed them how to tie it around the stone.

"Where shall we take it?" shouted all the toads—pretending-to-be-horses, trying to prance as much like horses as they could, only the prance turned out to be more like a hop, owing to the shape of their legs.

"Over there by that hedge of flowers," said Mother Toad. "So all the little toads—pretending-to-be-horses took tight hold of the rope and pulled with all their might, and the stone actually began to move."

"Oh, Mother," called Timothy as loudly as he could, "the stone is moving!" "Good," said Mother Toad. Just then the big stone struck a little stone and stopped suddenly, and all the toads—pretending-to-be-horses fell over in a heap.

How they laughed! And then hopped up and took the small stone away. "I think we had better pick up all the small stones first," said Timothy, "and then we won't fall down again." So they picked up all the little stones, and all the sticks, and smoothed the earth as much as they could.

Then they became horses again, and took another pull at the stone. They pulled until they were all very hot, and you know that is just what a toad dislikes most, to be hot, but Mother Toad came out and gave them a nice cool drink, and soon they were ready for work again. Slowly but surely the big stone was moved across the garden, and just before the dinner bell rang, they reached the flower hedge. Then they took off the rope and stood back and admired the way the big stone looked against its green background.

"Thank you," said Timothy joyfully. "You were just splendid horses! And now we have a great big place to play leap-frog in." "It was lots of fun to do it," chorused the young toads.

After they had gone, Timothy climbed up on the big stone and peeped over the hedge. "Oh, Mother," he called, "I can see right over the hedge from the top of the big stone, and it's ever so pretty! It's really a splendid stone, isn't it, Mother?"

INSURANCE INQUIRY FOR PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, Pa. (Special Correspondence)—More than 100 companies and associations engaged in the fraternal, benefit, casualty and other insurance fields in Pennsylvania will be summoned to explain business practices, particularly their handling of claims, before Einar Barford, the new state insurance commissioner, within the next month as a result of a survey of operations of nearly 300 insurance organizations. Many of these concerns are comparatively small, but there are others in interstate business.

The survey was launched soon

after the change occurred in the administration of the department by Gifford Pinchot, Governor, and in numerous instances it was found claims were contested on grounds which have not appeared to state insurance authorities here. An open breach is said to be threatened, with some of the fraternal. One of the particular lines of inquiry which will be taken up is the expense of conducting business of a number of the concerns.

Mr. Barford was formerly head of the State "Blue Sky" Bureau and has been going extensively into the financial status of companies doing business in Pennsylvania.

NEW FOREST SCHOOL TO BE DEDICATED

University of California at Berkeley Is Chosen

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—The University of California, at Berkeley, has been chosen as the location for the new Forest Experiment Station of the Department of Agriculture, according to an announcement by William Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture. The work of the Government forest experiment station is directed toward discovering new and more efficient methods of lumbering and timber utilization.

"Berkeley has been chosen as the headquarters of the California forest experiment station," said Secretary Jardine, "primarily because the state agricultural college and the state agricultural experiment station form a part of the University of California, and these divisions of the university use many lines of investigation which must also be undertaken for production of timber crops. At Berkeley there will be an excellent opportunity for close cooperation with the Forest School, which is a part of the university, while through the extension service the results of the forest research can quickly be made known."

Berkeley will also be advantageous because of its central location from which all the forest regions of the state can be quickly and easily reached. It is expected that this station will be able to aid materially in the development of sound practices for the management of the timber and watershed resources. I desire at this time to express my appreciation for the many offers of cooperation received from communities and institutions in establishing the station, and I hope they will all cooperate with the department in this new enterprise and further forest production in California."

RADIO INTERFERENCE RISING IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Confusion of radio-casting through interference caused by too many stations of nearly similar wavelengths has grown to serious proportions in the New York district since the Department of Justice ruling was made last summer denying the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to regulate station place assignments.

According to Arthur Batcheller, United States supervisor of radio for the New York district, since July 12 new radio-casting stations have been added to the 36 which were then operating in this district, and 12 more applicants have signified their intention of establishing stations between now and December. It is hoped that when Congress convenes in December it will speedily pass a comprehensive radio law that will clear up the present situation, he said.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH HOME GETS ROCKEFELLER AID

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has given \$250,000 toward the completing of the 13-story annex to the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, according to an announcement made here. Mr. Rockefeller's gift was made "unconditionally" after a thorough investigation of the building, its staff and administration, it was added.

The new building will lodge 1500 persons a day and will increase the revenue-producing departments while reducing the overhead. Accommodations in the present building are provided for only 500, although 838 men are housed nightly. This building has been 75 per cent self-supporting. The annex will cost, when completed, \$2,750,000.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Flemington, N. J. (Special Correspondence)
A COUPLE whose home ties no longer held them for the holiday season, spent several days, including Christmas Day, in a large, well-known hotel in New York City. On Christmas morning, about 10 o'clock, a gentle tap at the door of their room was answered. A courteous Japanese service boy presented a sturdy little evergreen tree, about two feet in height and carefully wrapped in moss and burlap. Attached was a bright card, delightfully personal, from the management of the hotel, and bearing the words, "Mr. and Mrs. The Management wishes you a Merry Christmas."

In smaller type were directions for planting the tree and the suggestion that if the recipient had grounds it might be taken on a motor trip and planted on some hillside to grow into greater beauty for the benefit of all who traveled the road. It was learned later that more than 400 such trees had been presented to guests that morning with personal greetings.

One must wonder now, after almost a year, how many of these are growing memorials to a bit of thought and kindness, executed

through the making of one's business an art with a human interest setting.

Oakland, Calif. (Special Correspondence)
THE customer had just finished an excellent luncheon, when, looking through the door, he saw his car coming. As it ran at rather long intervals, he dashed out to catch it and did not realize until he had swung on to the car that he had his unpaid luncheon check in his hand. Circumstances made it impossible for him to get to the café until late the next day.

As he approached the cashier, it happened that she and the waitress who had served him were discussing his very case, the cashier contending that he would be back to pay his bill, the other, inclined to doubt it.

When questioned as to incidents of this kind, the cashier said that not infrequently patrons hurried out without paying, but that she could not remember a time that a check was not settled for, if not in a day or two, then in a week or more. "Yes," she affirmed happily, "people are honest."

"DICTATOR" MAY ARISE IN OIL INDUSTRY

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 14 (P)—A dictator may arise in the oil industry. Consideration was given by oil men here to the frank discussion at the annual banquet of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association of the need for a leader in the petroleum industry such as Will H. Hays in the "movies."

The leader and his staff would cement the relations of the oil man and the fellow who uses gasoline to propel his automobile and fuel oil to warm his home. The question of appointing a leader for the industry will be brought up at the convention of the American Petroleum Institute here in December.

ST. LOUIS WOULD ABSORB 14 TOWNS

Plan Will Be Voted On to Make City World's Largest in Area

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14 (Special)—St. Louis will become the world's largest city in area if voters of the city and of St. Louis County accept an annexation proposition at the polls Oct. 26. The greater St. Louis would have an area of 553 square miles. This would compare with areas of 391 for Los Angeles, 314 for New York City proper and 117 for London proper, according to figures made public here.

If the plan is adopted, the cities to be taken in will be Kirkwood, University City, Webster Groves, Maplewood, Ferguson, Jennings, Clayton, the present county seat; Brentwood, Normandy, Glencoe, Florissant, Old Orchard, Wellston and Pine Lawn. St. Louis is not in any county at present, but has an entirely separate corporate identity. Under the proposed merger, the county political machinery would disappear and administration of the Greater St. Louis would center at St. Louis City Hall. This latter fact and the claim that the 192,969 acres of farm land which would be annexed would be unable to stand additional taxes, has created considerable opposition in the county. Advocates of merger are generally to be found among the city dwellers who feel St. Louis has about reached the point where expansion is impossible without annexing the countryside. They point out that the country dwellers would receive the benefits of city conveniences and that provision is made under the annexation proposal to scale down taxes so that farm lands would not pay in excess of one-half the total rate.

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Coach B. G. Owen Expects Sooner Eleven to Have Better Season

MAJOR GOODSELL ACCEPTS
LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 14 (AP)—Major Goodsell, world's champion sculler, formerly a resident of Australia but now of Los Angeles, has accepted the challenge of Pat Hanlon, New Zealand title holder, for a championship race here during the Christmas holidays. The match would be the first for the world's sculling championship held in the United States since 1888, when Hanlon defended his title at Philadelphia.

STEAM ROLLERS NOT SOLD
PROVIDENCE, Oct. 14—The effort of St. Louis sportsmen to buy the franchise of players of the Providence Steam Roller of the National Football League collapsed yesterday when the western magnates declined to meet the terms of the Roller management.

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RADIO

USE OF FILTER
ESSENTIAL IN
B-ELIMINATORSEngineer Tells How Con-
densers and Chokes Smooth
Out Hum

This is the second of three articles by Maurice M. Osborne, chief engineer of the T. DeWitt Company, in this article, he clearly shows the function of the filter in B eliminators. The third and last article will deal specifically with the different types of rectifiers used.

By MAURICE M. OSBORNE

We have now accomplished the first step necessary in making the alternating current from the lamp sockets suitable for running our radio sets; we have changed it from two-directional current to one-directional current. We must now take out the hums in it. This is done by a filter which might better be called a "smoother." As we noted above, we have changed the alternating current into direct current. But all of the alternating current has not been eliminated. A little of it will get through, even with the most perfect rectifier available. We must get rid of this also in the filter.

The filter is composed of a series of chokes and condensers, arranged like the Figure 3 below. The chokes are made by winding a large quantity of wire in a coil form on a core made out of a large number of strips or laminations, each made of very thin iron or steel of a special composition. These chokes have the electrical property of passing direct current with very little difficulty other than the resistance of the wire wound around them, but they act as obstructions to alternating or fluctuating current.

You will note on Figure 3 that immediately in front of each choke is a wire connected to a condenser, and thence to the other side of the electrical circuit. A condenser does not form a direct current connection at all. It consists of two plates, one of which is connected to each side of the line. These plates in a fixed condenser are made of very thin metal foil, separated by suitable insulating paper or mica, and wound up tightly into a package.

A condenser has the property of passing alternating current quite freely if it is large enough, but it will not pass direct current. Therefore, the alternating current, which is blocked off by the chokes, then passes down through the condenser to the other side of the line without going to the set. In the form of filter shown in the diagram, the choke stops most of the alternating current, which is by-passed through the first condenser. That little which passes through the first choke is most of it stopped by the second choke, and so by-passed through the second condenser around the set.

A condenser will store up direct current dependent upon its size. When doing this it acts very much like a spring. If you place a weight on a spiral spring, you compress it, and when you take off the weight, the pressure practically the same amount of power is given off by the spring as was put into it when it was compressed. When you put a voltage on the condenser through a wire, it acts very much like a spring. The bigger the condenser, the more power it will store up. Then when two terminals of the condenser are connected to each other, it will give up this power and a spark will be seen. It is this action of the condensers in the filter which completes the smoothing out of the hums in the rectified current. The condensers must be large enough to have sufficient spring action.

There is a certain amount of roughness which must be eliminated, and this is more with the filament type of tube than with the electrolytic rectifier, and is most of all with the Raytheon type. Full-wave rectifiers give less hums and irregularities to be smoothed than half-wave rectifiers. That is why the Raytheon tube, which is a full-wave rectifier, needs less condensers than a half-wave "point to plate tube." If you are going to drive an auto radio, and a terminal over very bad roads, you need better springs and fatter balloon tires than if all the driving is going to be done on boulevards, providing the same comfort is to be secured in both cases.

Transformer Needed

We have now gone through the steps from the lamp socket to the production of smoothed and filtered direct current at the terminals of our B-eliminators. We will find, however, that using a rectifier and a filter only leaves us with a terminal voltage of much less than 90 volts in many cases. This is because the rectifier is not completely efficient and there is a drop in voltage in it, varying from 20 to 90 volts,

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depending on the type. If we are to have the 100 to 300 volts required for the operation of the modern radio set, we must step up the voltage in some way.

This is most easily and efficiently done with a transformer which is placed between the lamp socket and the rectifying device. The transformer consists of two separate windings of wire, both on the same iron core. They are not connected with each other in any way. If one of the windings is connected directly to the lamp socket, alternating current will flow in it.

This alternating current will alternately magnetize and demagnetize the iron core, and change the polarity of the core with the alterations. Now the other winding is wound on the same core. Alterations in magnetism will set up a current in the second winding, also an alternating current. If the lamp-socket winding has one-half the number of turns of the second winding, then the second winding will deliver an alternating current of, roughly, twice the lamp socket voltage.

Therefore, to step up the voltage, we employ a larger second winding than first winding and allowing for losses and all of the electrical constants in a proper manner, it is possible to figure exactly how large the two windings should be and how large the core should be, in order to turn the 110-volt A. C. into A. C. at any voltage we wish. This stepped-up A. C. is rectified and filtered and smoothed and the terminal voltage is then sufficient to operate the power tube on our set.

There is another advantage in the transformer, for the two windings are entirely separate—we have eliminated the direct connection between the set and the electric-lighting lines which would exist without the transformer. This is an item of considerable safety, and quite advisable.

Intermediate Voltages

Figure 4 shows us our B-eliminator as we have developed it to this point. It has only two terminals, the high voltage one and the minus. To operate a set, we must have at least two more terminals at lower voltages—one for our detector tube at from 22½ to 45 volts and one for our other tubes (variable between, say, 45 and 100 volts. These lower voltages are readily obtained by feeding the high voltage through variable resistances. A high resistance has the effect of reducing voltage. We, therefore, connect two variable resistances, as shown in Figure 5 below, to the detector and in parallel with the binding posts. These, properly adjusted, will give us the desired voltages. It is necessary to by-pass each of these binding posts with a fixed condenser of about 1 mfd. in order to bank up the voltage with a spring action, as noted above.

In the Raytheon circuit two 0.1 mfd. condensers are used between the transformer and the tube. These condensers have been found necessary with this particular type of tube. They serve as radio-frequency by-passes and steady the action of the Raytheon tube.

We must remember how careful we are around the electric-lighting system of our own houses. We can get a nasty kick from 110 volts. We must remember that there are certain parts of the wiring of B eliminators that are at several times 110 volts. The outside terminals of a transformer, designed for use of the Raytheon tube, are at 500 volts. On the filter side of the output, while the voltages are high and will give a heavy kick owing to the action of the rectifier, the amounts of current passed are small. But even here care must be used. It is highly advisable to build a wooden or metal cover for your B-eliminator if it is exposed to the chance contacts of the fingers of dusting housewife or inquisitive children.

Some little confusion has been set up in the minds of the public by combined power-amplifiers and B-eliminators, power packs, UX210 amplifiers, etc. These are B-eliminators, connected to audio amplifiers, capable of outputting a large volume of power. They may be mounted on the same baseboard or not. They are entirely separate from an electrical point of view.

CITY LAND BRINGS \$48,000

Robert T. Fowler, auctioneer for the city of Baltimore, sold the abandoned street, yesterday, for \$48,000 to Frederick Gillespie for the Gillespie Lumber Company. It is announced that the Gillespie company plans to use the site as a lumber yard. The valuation on the land alone was \$42,000, the standing buildings being of small value.

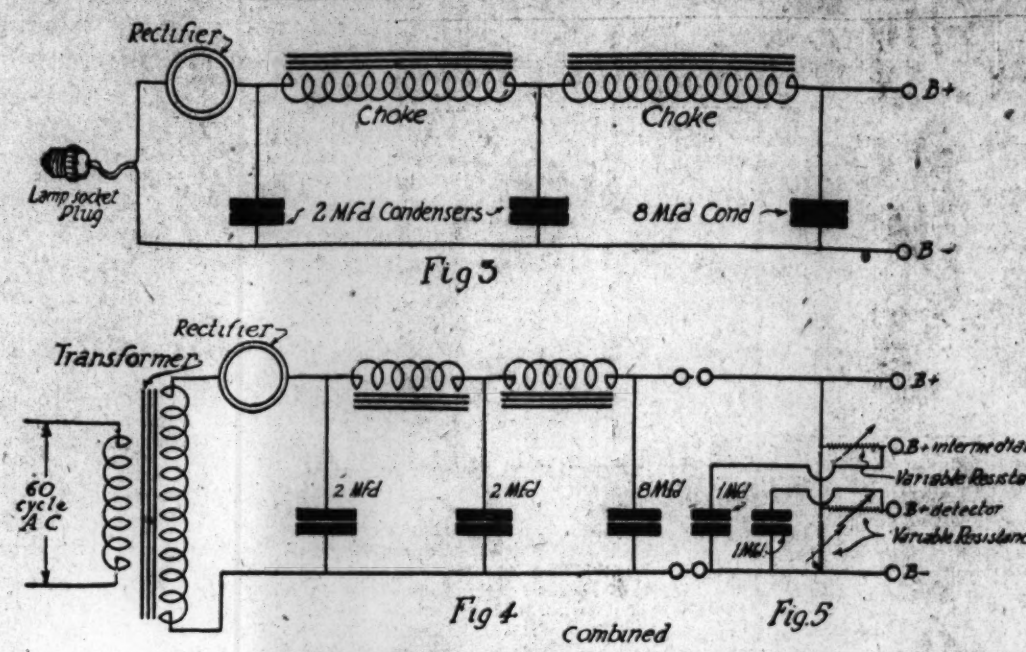
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Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 48

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 15

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCHS, Portland, Me. (356 Meters)

6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, weather, announcements and news. 6:30—Children's period. 7:30—Sport results. 8:45—Hour of music. 9—Treasure Hunters.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (318 Meters)

6 p. m.—Events of the day and baseball scores. 6:30—Why Every Citizen Should Vote. 6:40—Radio-cast. 6:45—High Brother Club. 7:30—Four Merry Millions. 8:30—Jazz Quintet. 9—Musical. 9:20—From New York.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 322 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Newspaper highlights. 6:15—Lenox Ensemble. 6:30—Edwin J. McEnelly and his orchestra. 7—Market reports. 7:10—Max J. Kruger's music lecture. 7:30—Organ recital. 8—Joseph Spring. Hawaiian guitar. Julian Mazerella. Spanish guitar. 8:15—Eddie Adams, pianist. 9:30—Bob Bourne and H. Childs. Tenors: Marie Hasson, pianist. 10:05—Brunswick Orchestra.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Twinkle Twinkle Star. 7:45—Talk by Robert K. Shaw of the Public Library. 8—News Report. 8:15—Max J. Kruger's music lecture. 8:30—Organ recital. 8:45—Joseph Spring. Hawaiian guitar. Julian Mazerella. Spanish guitar. 8:15—Eddie Adams, pianist. 9:30—Bob Bourne and H. Childs. Tenors: Marie Hasson, pianist. 10:05—Brunswick Orchestra.

WVIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Emil Heilmberg's Trio. 7—Radio Farm Course. 7:15—Piano solo. 7:30—Laura C. Gaudet. 7:30—Organ recital. Exter A. Nelson. 8—Specialties. 10:05—Emil Heilmberg's dance orchestra. 11—News.

WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (358 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—International Sunday school lesson. 7 p. m.—Dinner program. 7:30—Edward Rice, violinist. 7:45—Music Study Series. By Ethel Osterhout. Pianist, Part II, "Rubinstein." 8:15—Dr. Raymond Smith, music lecture. 9:20—Instrumental program, studio staff. 10:30—Musical program.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Dance orchestra. 7:30—Review of the Drama. 7:45—Lella L. 7:55—Lella L. 8:05—Lella L. 8:15—Lella L. 8:25—Lella L. 8:35—Lella L. 8:45—Lella L. 8:55—Lella L. 9:05—Lella L. 9:15—Lella L. 9:25—Lella L. 9:35—Lella L. 9:45—Lella L. 9:55—Lella L. 10:05—Lella L. 10:15—Lella L. 10:25—Lella L. 10:35—Lella L. 10:45—Lella L. 10:55—Lella L. 11:05—Lella L. 11:15—Lella L. 11:25—Lella L. 11:35—Lella L. 11:45—Lella L. 11:55—Lella L. 12:05—Lella L. 12:15—Lella L. 12:25—Lella L. 12:35—Lella L. 12:45—Lella L. 12:55—Lella L. 1:05—Lella L. 1:15—Lella L. 1:25—Lella L. 1:35—Lella L. 1:45—Lella L. 1:55—Lella L. 2:05—Lella L. 2:15—Lella L. 2:25—Lella L. 2:35—Lella L. 2:45—Lella L. 2:55—Lella L. 3:05—Lella L. 3:15—Lella L. 3:25—Lella L. 3:35—Lella L. 3:45—Lella L. 3:55—Lella L. 4:05—Lella L. 4:15—Lella L. 4:25—Lella L. 4:35—Lella L. 4:45—Lella L. 4:55—Lella L. 5:05—Lella L. 5:15—Lella L. 5:25—Lella L. 5:35—Lella L. 5:45—Lella L. 5:55—Lella L. 6:05—Lella L. 6:15—Lella L. 6:25—Lella L. 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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

The Aztec Theater, San Antonio

San Antonio, Tex.
Special Correspondence

FEW representations of Aztec architecture are as attractive as the one at San Antonio, Tex. The difficulty of assembling the necessary data and procuring original models from which to copy. Although the national museums in Mexico City and Washington have panels and objects of Mayan and Aztec art, the copying and verifying of detail has been sufficiently arduous to discourage reconstructions of this period on a large scale.

In private residences the Mexican and Indian style of building and coloring has been widely copied with the decorating to conform to the individual taste. No such deviations were allowed in San Antonio's new million-dollar playhouse. Those responsible for the playhouse set their goal at the outset of their operations, as nothing short of a faithful representation of Aztec art.

Absolute adherence to the original designs was the aim of the builders, and to that end a party of nine men consulted all available material in the various museums and delved in the moss-grown ruins of Mexico. When the Kellogg Company of San Antonio decided to copy the historic temples of the Aztecs, the undertaking was made with the full realization of the value of their contribution to archeology as well as to architecture. As a result the decorative details in the Aztec Theater are true copies of the originals used by the ancient sun worshippers. Caution was enjoined on the workmen against taking any latitude with the models.

Quest for authentic information led the research party into remote places in Mexico where sculpture and paintings were obtained as material for drawings. Wherever codes of the ancient Mayas and Aztecs were decipherable, these were studied with a view to verifying data quoted by authorities, and access to the historic records of Montezuma, greatest of Aztec kings, furnished desirable data. Equipped with the mass of material, the architects of the Aztec Theater proceeded to the erection of the structure.

The early Mexican Indian temples were the outgrowth of religious fervor and the decorations in them were symbols of the worship. Many panels depicting the life and customs of the earlier tribes—the Mayas—show that they were a peaceable and art-loving people. The pictorial records would indicate that they attributed a god to the sun, the beneficent god of the sun, the latter's malevolent counterparts, of which there were many symbols. The earliest date obtainable concerning the Mayas deciphered from their carved glyphs, 36 B. C. The ruins of Palenque and Yaxchilan have yielded up bas-reliefs and other decorative features of what were assuredly governmental or religious edifices.

Students of archeology think that this tribe, known as the Mayas, reached the height of their prosperity and consequently the flowering of their art about the year 400 A. D. The records do not reveal them as a conquering people, but rather as assimilating the tribes with which they came in contact. Perhaps the most striking reproduction executed in this unique theater—the Aztec—is a large panel across the proscenium arch which

depicts the plumed serpent, a symbol of the much-loved Kukulcan or Quetzcoatl, the exponent of prosperity and kindness. Archeologists have discovered what are considered satisfactory proofs that this beneficent god, Kukulcan, was at one time an actual individual who came from an unknown place to rule over the Mayas, cleansing their temples of human sacrifices and inaugurating an era of tribal well being. Authorities have gleaned that this man left as unheralded as he came, in a large scale.

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San Francisco's Opera Season

San Francisco, Oct. 6
Special Correspondence

TWO extraordinary achievements enriched the interest and success of the fourth season of the San Francisco Opera Company, which ended with a performance of "Trovatore" last night. One of them was artistic, the other a matter of necessary business. Claudia Muzio in five roles emphasized a common impression that she is one of the greatest opera artists in the world today, and Gaetano Merola, general director, proved himself an impresario without superior by running his expensive season at a profit.

Muzio, to discuss art first, has every qualification of a great dramatic soprano. Her voice is rich and luscious in tone, and she sings with an expression and emotional color that makes technical analysis redundant and irrelevant. As an actress she is perhaps without a superior on the opera stage. Her impersonations, vitalized by a poignant mask, made Duse prodigious, are not matters of pretty effect and passing charm. In each individual characterization she sustains her art and makes it overwhelmingly real.

In the six performances of the third and last week of the season, Muzio sang four times. Her Aida was such an experience as her every auditor will treasure in wistful memory. In "Tosca," "Trovatore" and "Bohème" she perhaps did not reach the peak of her achievement. Her first moments on the stage, but as the dramatic and musical requirements in her roles increased she expanded in power until the force of her impression was irresistible. She is of that rare line of opera artists whose single word, minor gesture, or tactful pose are arresting and vibrant. She was received by her audience as her true work.

"Bohème," "Aida," "Tosca," Antonio Cortis was the tenor in "Bohème," "Aida" and "Tosca." Puccini's orchestral treatment is kind to his excellent lyric-dramatic voice. It is somewhat pinched in production, but the tone has been beauty and power nevertheless. There are lingering crudities in Mr. Cortis' acting that experience will probably eradicate. Muzio, a superb soprano, was a more than satisfactory Puccini, especially in song. Vittorio Treviani continued his series of clever-portsraits as Benoit and Alcindoro, and Richard Bonelli, Antonio Nicolich, and Marcel Jour-

net were three of a charmingly diversified quartet of Bohemians. In "Tosca" M. Journet was the Scarpia. His acting was Mephistophelic in the sense that it reminded one of his good work in "Faust" and his voice was powerful but not of fine grain. Nevertheless he was by no means a weak spot in one of the best performances of the season. Messrs. Nicolich, Treviani and Ludovico Oliviero were able members of the cast.

Kathryn Meisle, American contralto of the Chicago Opera Company, made her San Francisco debut as Aurora in "Aida." Her voice is full and of broad range, and she acts with unaffected, if also uninspired, sincerity. More experience and a finer mellowness in her big, firm tone would make her one of the most important contraltos before the public today.

Superior Work
In the rôle of Amonasro, Richard Bonelli continued the superior work that has made him unusually popular in his first season in this city. He has above all an instinct for the stage and a feeling for style and individuality of character. When he is in a scene it is never dull or trite, even though he attempts no startling effect. He is a vital artist with good musical sense and a voice that would be magnificent if it were less throaty.

Besides the classic Aida of Muzio and the good Rhodames of Mr. Cortis, the cast of the Verdi opera included Messrs. Journet, Nicolich and Regoli, and Miss Marcelle Knier. Giuseppe Papi, chorus master; Armando Argenti, stage director; and Giovanni Grandi, scenic artist, were at the peak of their superb achievement. Their work last season was particularly admirable in view of the fact that they had an available short time for rehearsal and preparation.

In point of news the important incident in "Trovatore" was the debut of the American tenor, Aroldo Lindi. He has sung in opera in Italy, Regoli, and Miss Marcelle Knier. Giuseppe Papi, chorus master; Armando Argenti, stage director; and Giovanni Grandi, scenic artist, were at the peak of their superb achievement. Their work last season was particularly admirable in view of the fact that they had an available short time for rehearsal and preparation.

fact that has led to the assumption by some historians that the Christian religion had permeated here and influenced the thought of the people to some extent. However, the symbolism of the period would indicate that the Foliated Cross stands for the Tree of Life, the sign of Itzamna, chief of Mayan gods. This panel was originally in a temple at Palenque and was discovered in 1897. At present it is in the National Museum at Mexico City, except for one piece which found its way into the National Museum at Washington.

At the landing of the right hand stairway of the theater is the panel of the Sun, also depicting sacrifices and delineating grotesque figures doing homage to the god of the sun. This panel was originally a part of the ruins in Mexico—the Temple of the Sun, and was later removed to Mexico City. At other points in the theater are arranged the panels of the Tapir, an elaborate pictorial story of the Mayan river god and the panel of the priests showing a forest offering to their deities. The front lintel of the temple at Yaxchilan representing a ceremonial bar is here reproduced and is over the left stairway. Likenesses to the goddesses of the water and the moon are shown in the columns in the hall. These columns are copies of the pillars in the Hall of Columns at Mitla, Oaxaca.

Various insignia and glyphs are incorporated in the decorations—symbols denoting the days of the Mayan calendar. In the center of the stage arch is a large sun emblem rightly focuses the attention as this was the principal sign of the Aztecs. On one thing the visitor to this theater may be forewarned—namely, that he is likely to forget the historic connection which served as a background for the ambitious piece of masonry in the sumptuousness of its modern fittings.

plan of indiscriminately producing English successes in America, and vice-versa. He had interests in several theaters in both countries, and reckoned that the failure of one play would be more than set off by the success of another; the rent of the empty theater would be paid by the profits of the full—what he lost on the swings he reckoned to gain on the roundabouts! Moreover, he argued that if he stuck to the successful plays of either country the odds would be in his favor all the time.

Frohman's Plan
For a while this policy prospered exceedingly, and the successes outnumbered the failures. But presently failures began to predominate, and Frohman's estate was surprisingly small, his successes having done little more than balance his losses.

But surely, there is something better than a rule of thumb method of procedure, and the knowledge of what will pay in either country is not, perhaps, so entirely a matter of nature, or chance as many are apt to think. The initial mistake commonly made is that, because England and America speak the same language they are the same people. But they are by no means the same, nor indeed do they speak quite the same language. They may write it, and the nearest best writers of both countries get to pure English, the nearer they both get to one language.

But plays are, as a rule, written in colloquial language, and colloquial English and colloquial American differ considerably; the same word sometimes having opposite meanings in the two countries. Recently the present writer saw two scenes described on the program of an American play as an apartment and a flat respectively. He naturally thought, being English, that the flat would be the home of the well-to-do. Except the reverse was the case. A flat in England means something more than an apartment in America; it means something less. This is only one of many differences.

As to Glossaries
Certain American plays have been produced recently in England, and so colloquially, and in such local slang that the programs had to be provided with a glossary. But this was almost useless, for one cannot consult a dictionary and follow a play on one and the same time, and one soon gave up trying to do so and trusted, on the whole successfully, to the very expressiveness of the slang used to speak for itself.

Not are the differences in language confined to colloquialisms. Recently an English writer was engaged in helping an American writer to translate and transpose a play to England, and, indeed, as matters turned out, almost to translate it into English. The task proved more difficult than had been anticipated. The Englishman discovered that the American was very different from the English outlook and as the work went on it was found that the play simply would not flourish in English soil and must be brought over in its own soil.

Superficially, English and American can resemble each other no more closely than do Frenchmen and Italians, but fundamentally they have many things in common—and indeed do Frenchmen and Italians—and it is to these fundamentals that a play must appeal to be successful in both countries. It is no use to produce a play in England which depends for its situation mainly upon local conditions. Some years ago an American play was produced in London called "The New York Idea." It was quite a good play in its way, but its plot and situation depended on certain intricate local laws with which an English audience was not sufficiently familiar to be able to appreciate the full value of these situations.

On the other hand, one could understand a prohibition play being successful in England, the prohibition law being easy to understand. But the interest of such a play would have to depend, not so much on whether or no the characters would succeed in making or breaking the law, as upon the effect such making or breaking would have upon the fundaments.

English and American Plays

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

RECENT correspondence and articles appearing in these columns on the subject of an American manager and English playwrights prompts one to investigate the whole question of the interchange of American and English plays. Why are some plays successful and others failures in both countries; and some successful in one country only?

Charles Frohman went on the

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Supporting a wife's home were in danger of being broken up by a husband who contemplated bootlegging. The anxiety of the woman for her home would produce better drama than any old thing, but to them the head and predominant interest in the roundabout! Moreover, he argued that if he stuck to the successful plays of either country the odds would be in his favor all the time.

As playgoers Americans seem rather more unsophisticated than English. Nor is this surprising. The English have been playgoers for a much longer period. A remarkable instance of this was to hand in the mild measure of success attending the English production of a certain recent American popular play. This was not because the English are harder of hearing or that they did not appreciate to the full the high ideals and lessons of the play; but to them the head and predominant interest in the roundabout! Moreover, he argued that if he stuck to the successful plays of either country the odds would be in his favor all the time.

For a while this policy prospered exceedingly, and the successes outnumbered the failures. But presently failures began to predominate, and Frohman's estate was surprisingly small, his successes having done little more than balance his losses.

But surely, there is something better than a rule of thumb method of procedure, and the knowledge of what will pay in either country is not, perhaps, so entirely a matter of nature, or chance as many are apt to think. The initial mistake commonly made is that, because England and America speak the same language they are the same people. But they are by no means the same, nor indeed do they speak quite the same language. They may write it, and the nearest best writers of both countries get to pure English, the nearer they both get to one language.

But plays are, as a rule, written in colloquial language, and colloquial English and colloquial American differ considerably; the same word sometimes having opposite meanings in the two countries. Recently the present writer saw two scenes described on the program of an American play as an apartment and a flat respectively. He naturally thought, being English, that the flat would be the home of the well-to-do. Except the reverse was the case. A flat in England means something more than an apartment in America; it means something less. This is only one of many differences.

As to Glossaries
Certain American plays have been produced recently in England, and so colloquially, and in such local slang that the programs had to be provided with a glossary. But this was almost useless, for one cannot consult a dictionary and follow a play on one and the same time, and one soon gave up trying to do so and trusted, on the whole successfully, to the very expressiveness of the slang used to speak for itself.

Not are the differences in language confined to colloquialisms. Recently an English writer was engaged in helping an American writer to translate and transpose a play to England, and, indeed, as matters turned out, almost to translate it into English. The task proved more difficult than had been anticipated. The Englishman discovered that the American was very different from the English outlook and as the work went on it was found that the play simply would not flourish in English soil and must be brought over in its own soil.

Superficially, English and American can resemble each other no more closely than do Frenchmen and Italians, but fundamentally they have many things in common—and indeed do Frenchmen and Italians—and it is to these fundamentals that a play must appeal to be successful in both countries. It is no use to produce a play in England which depends for its situation mainly upon local conditions. Some years ago an American play was produced in London called "The New York Idea." It was quite a good play in its way, but its plot and situation depended on certain intricate local laws with which an English audience was not sufficiently familiar to be able to appreciate the full value of these situations.

On the other hand, one could understand a prohibition play being successful in England, the prohibition law being easy to understand. But the interest of such a play would have to depend, not so much on whether or no the characters would succeed in making or breaking the law, as upon the effect such making or breaking would have upon the fundaments.

the three children all hauling in different directions at the same time, periods of considerable tension naturally result; but these tribulations and twinges wear off as the humanities assert themselves. Mr. Delf has seen to it that the trials and tribulations of this little group are kept from becoming too acridly etched, and he tells his tale with an eye to the humorous side of the situation.

Mr. Blystone has taken the original material of the play and shaped it into picture form with remarkable success. With every chance in the world to overstate the comical side of the story, he has kept the whole matter within most respectable and praiseworthy bounds. Only once in a while does the malapropism mother and the recriminating father step outside the circle of close characterization enjoyed by the director, but the situations are often so funny in themselves as to warrant a certain leeway in this direction.

Virginia Vail plays the part of the older sister with fine feeling and restraint, revealing insight into the workings of a young romance struggling up through the tough crust of ceaseless family supervision and criticism. Allan Simpson ably partners her, and the emotional coloring is well and emotionally colored as hers. J. Fernald MacDonald and Lillian Elliott are the constentious parents, and Edward Tiel Jr. and Jacqueline Wells are the younger members of the household. The titles, apparently straight from the play, are amusingly injected into the picture, and are bound to keep any audience in a ripple of laughter. While "The Family Upstairs" may seem too simply contrived to suit metropolitan critics, it has a large element of appeal for the average movie-goer and should make the rounds of the theaters with large success.

Art in San Francisco

San Francisco
Special Correspondence

CALIFORNIA etching as a school of great import, although the California and western scene and peoples are handled by our more capable artists in a powerful manner. Certain of our "etching" artists are acknowledged by the best standards in other art centers as braver and broader technically than the "etchers of old."

The fifteenth annual exhibition of the California Society of Etchers, included exhibits from thirty artists, while an associate list of members numbers into the four hundreds. The exhibition was held in the Print Rooms of Vickery, Atkins & Torrey. Two prizes were given this year, one for the best etching and the other from patron members' votes. This popular vote betrays a fanciful strain in the choice of "subject interest." An etching by Herbert N. Wahl, called "Bound," won the most approval. It is a semi-realistic fantasy of two figures, entwined with cypress tree trunks, symbolic in idea.

The artist jury's choice is "Glenn Park Houses," by H. Nelson Poole, the president of the society. This plate is not only good etching, but is rendered in a new formula, an outgrowth of the cubistic. Consistent in rhythm and handling, it stands for a fresh treatment of technique in the traditions of the society. The figures are conceived in plastic planes and modern pattern. The etchings and wood engravings by his brothers, John C. and E. L. Poole, are superior and quite orthodox.

California etchers are, in many instances, painters or sculptors, who find the etching press an outlet for a variety of expression as well as a means of recording and reproducing series of sketches and drawings, which would lose their value were they translated to heavier mediums. The dignity of etching is readily upheld by such artists.

John E. Stoll, who won the prize offered last year shows a "Head," mystic and aloof; and several prints of ships and sailors, wharves and "Shrimp" fishermen. His sense of organization is overcast by his fascination with the exacting methods of the medium.

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The Coolidge Festival

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Washington, Oct. 8
IMPETUOUS at the onset are the men of Belgium who constitute the Pro Arte String Quartet; irresistible are Alphonse Onou, Laurent Halleux, Gernain Prevost and Robert Mass, when they unite for the assault. Though they may have things still to learn about generalship and maneuvering, the knack is theirs, once they institute an advance, of winning the fight.

It is by no means a mere artistic matter, either, though it pertains to music; and certainly it is not a social matter, even in this city of functions and formalities. Really and without any sort of mistake, it is a military matter. Nation must conquer nation. The Flemings, Walloons and whoever else should be named are obliged to meet the easterners, westerners and southerners assembled here in the name of a festival and overthrow them, or be themselves overthrown.

Nor should the misconception be entertained that the battle is a sham, an outcome arranged beforehand. The American public as represented by the audience in the Library of Congress auditorium this forenoon, set up a front nothing less than adamant. That, indeed, was what makes the occasion worth anyone's talking about. People do not travel too many miles just to hear a concert.

The resistance had to be broken. And it was. Again, no sentimental, "Maestrosinger" contest; but direct conflict at the Seaman Gate. And the defenders lost, the rush of the attack being more than they could hold out against.

Jongens' Quartet
Granted that Washington is but symbolically the United States, and that the men and women who assemble at the library under benefit of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation are so many citizens, without power to capitulate in behalf of the country generally; so much the better. People who desire to exercise their hostility try what they can do. The Pro Arte Quartet is making a considerable circuit of the United States in the next few weeks.

By way of approaching American opposition, Messrs. Onou, Halleux, Prevost and Mass presented the quartet, opus 67, of Joseph Jongens' music that bears somewhat the same relation to Franck's that Maurice Ravel's bears to that of Debussy. Not exactly a comedy, for it takes from both Franck and Debussy, being like the one in feeling and like the other in manner. Jongens' own message is heard in fullest power and persuasion in the fourth movement, and it is here that the players made their first impression. Nothing could be more bold and impulsive than their accent, nothing more rich and rounded than their tone, nothing more free and, at the same time, more homogeneous than their phrasing. They almost expressed the composer's thought in stronger voice than it required. They used his finale to make their instruments talk, to make their ensemble speak, and to make the Belgian temper, perchance, say a word to the American.

The Pro Arte distinguished itself most, according to conventional judgment, no doubt, in the Franck Quartet in D. Throughout, they kept exposition clear and passion high.

Mr. Onou did the honors of the festival in handsome style, giving the first presentation of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Prize piece, a sonata for violin and piano, by Albert Huybrechts. He was assisted by Robert Schmitz at the piano. The work answered all the requirements of things done for prizes, being

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ely conceived and competently worked out. It is in these movements and is classic in outline. It illustrates that mastery of contrast and combination which modern composers have learned so well, and which the old composers, notwithstanding their substantial musical ideas, understood so imperfectly.

The Opening Concert

The festival opened on the evening of Oct. 7, Ernest Bloch directing a program for chamber orchestra in various forms. As a year ago, the library auditorium proved scarcely suitable to an assembly above quartet or quintet size. Bach's "Brandenburg" Concerto No. 3 in G was rough. Mozart's Serenade Notturna in D sounded anything but smooth. Malpiero's Rivercarol for wind and string instruments offered more happiness than its innocent devices of modern tone coloring warranted, and even Bloch's Concerto Grosso disclosed unreasonably crude sonorities. An over-sensitive ear might fancy the general gruesomeness of the performance resulted from a certain clumsiness in the conducting. But last fall in the same auditorium, when a conductor of the largest experience led a chamber orchestra, the sound exceeded proper measure.

This afternoon, the Stringwood Ensemble, Messrs. Elpelt, Kusin, Ceres, Borodkin, Bellison and Loefer, playing, gave the third concert. They produced N. Beresowsky's Theme and Fantastic Variations, op. 7, for clarinet, string quartet and piano; Gedike's five Russian folk songs for voice, violin, violoncello and piano with Boris Savlowsky, baritone, assisting; and Taneyev's Quintet, Op. 30, for two violins, viola, violoncello and piano. The variations of Beresowsky are perhaps more interesting for their scoring than for their construction. Every instrument has good reason for being in the scheme; possibly the clarinet too good a reason. The composer seems to have needed variety of coloring to make up for monotony of development. In the Gedike work, the auditorium again responded pleasantly to the tone of a voice.

The cast for "Autumn Fire," which John L. Shaw is producing at New York and in which Mrs. H. H. H. is leading role, includes the following: George Fugh, Julie Bentley, William, Mollie Hartley-Millman, and Felix Irwin.

"The Good Fairy," a comedy by George S. Kaufman, will open at the Plymouth, New York, on Oct. 8. In the cast will be John E. Hammond, Clara Blandick and Paul Taylor. "Crazy Gals" is the producer.

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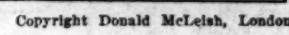
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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Margaret of Butternut Valley

By MILLICENT TAYLOR

Part II
A WONDERFUL plan!" repeated Mrs. Ralston, drawing her daughter close. Margaret nodded. "It's a sort of club," she began. "Will you help me? Of course the girls here have always had good times, but it seems to me that it would be fine to organize into a group—not only for good times, but to do constructive and beautiful things together. We'd have a purpose then. And we could join some national organization, like the Girl Scouts, that would bring us into touch with girls all over the country and even with the Girl Guides in England and Canada. Oh, Mother, do you see?"

"Yes, honey, it's a splendid idea. With all your experience at Knollslea, too, you are just the person to work it out with them. And you'll be home so many week-ends all winter that you can still keep in close touch."

"That's what I thought. And, Mother, do you suppose they could meet at our house? The back bedroom is never used, and with the outside door—"

"Indeed they could, dear. You know how I'd love it. The bed can go in the woodshed, and that comfortable couch in the parlor ought to be where people'd sit on it—"

Half an hour later, Aunt Hattie, her arms full of garden produce, stood at the back bedroom door in amazement.

The Clubroom

"Give us a hand with this great bed, will you, Hattie?" Mother hailed her, laughing like a girl. "This is to be a clubroom."

"And where's the club?" queried Aunt Hattie, already out of sight under her end.

"It isn't yet, but it will be," gasped Margaret happily. "We'll get Janet to propose it at the Lawrence's tonight, while I join in from the side lines until I live down the way I've behaved. And oh, there will be such times! Hikes, and perhaps a fair, a circulating library, handicraft, and woodlore—but you've both got to help us. We'll write to Headquarters for information about starting a troop."

"I always thought that our grove down on Butternut Creek would be an ideal spot for a little camp," Mrs. Ralston suggested thoughtfully.

"Oh, Mother!" Margaret exclaimed. "I'll send for my basketball I left at school, too, and with barrel hoops on our two hickory trees we can make baskets, for if you'll play, Aunt Hattie, we'll have just enough for two teams. I can be captain, and games with clubs and troops of near-by towns for next winter."

The eager light that was shining in Aunt Hattie's eyes faded Margaret with a new glow of happiness.

"Then I can learn enough to start teams with the children at my school," Aunt Hattie said, setting down her end of the bed on the grass. "Maybe you'd look in on them, Margie, and see if I coach them correctly."

"I'd love to. And why not field hockey, too? I helped coach it at school. But, remember, we'll need chaperones for the Club Camp. You must both come. And couldn't you ask Janet's mother, too? The girls would so enjoy having the three of you."

Mrs. Ralston's smile was answer enough. Then down they sat in a row on the wooden bed frame, each contributing ideas for the busy weeks to come. A shout of laughter made them glance up.

"Why, Janet, I thought you were working!"

"I was," Janet replied, "but I was just listening, watching every movement to see how the girls took to it, suddenly she had found that this organization and all it might do for the girls of Butternut Valley had become very dear to her. She need not have been anxious. Janet's plans were received with eager delight."

"It's really Margaret's idea. She's done all that sort of thing at boarding school, and so it's Margaret who knows how we can work it out," Janet ended.

"It's only right that whatever I got by going to Knollslea I should keep in circulation," Margaret laughed back, her eyes meeting Janet's. "If you like the plan, then let's talk it over."

The girls gathered around with excited queries and suggestions. Quickly the organization took form.

passed during the summer when she did not sell some flowers to neighbors and friends. Now, when anybody in the vicinity needs flowers he comes to her first. She is known as the "flower girl" of the town, and a sign in front of the house announces her business. People who patronize her once come again, frequently bringing other customers with them, so that the number of her patrons steadily increases. She can get as much as 25 cents for a single flower, but is very reasonable with her customers. Still, she has sold as much as \$100 worth of flowers in a year.

What this girl is doing, other girls can do, for she knew nothing about horticulture when she started. Experience, the reading of a flower magazine, and the perusal of the seed catalogues gave her the necessary information. By looking around a little you will soon discover what flower varieties thrive best in your locality. Stick to these, and you should be successful.

Nearly everybody needs flowers at one time or another, and Gladys is able to dispose of all she can produce. A great many flowers of different varieties are used for weddings, parties, graduations, etc., and often she gets orders that amount to \$10 or more. Decoration Day brings her numerous requests both for cut flowers and for plants. She always prepares for this day long in advance, growing many flowers in the basement and under glass frames for the occasion. The school graduation festivals also bring her much business. On the last day of school, especially in the rural districts, programs and festivals are held, and this young florist always endeavors to furnish the decorative flowers for at least one or two of the smaller schools.

She grows many kinds of flowers, such as tulips, hyacinths, lilies, pansies, gladioli, daisies, sweet Williams, hardy phlox, roses, peonies, etc. There is a big demand for gladioli, which are extremely popular, because they furnish an unusually wide range of color and are easy to grow. The call for roses is also big, but they are sometimes hard to produce if the soil is not right. However, Gladys has succeeded remarkably well with most of the flowers she has attempted to grow, for she is greatly interested in garden work and in flowers of all kinds, and is constantly trying to ascertain what kind of soil, fertilizer, and care, each variety must have to thrive and produce pretty blooms.

The first year she had only a small bed of gladioli, and sold a few flowers to her nearest neighbors. The next year she planted many more flowers, and then hardly a day

Real Children in Many Lands



ITALY—These Two Italian Peasant Children Are Seated With Their Mother on the Steps of a Temple in Rome. Probably They Know Little of the Glories of Ancient Rome, But Are Happy to Bask in the Sunshine Under the Deep Blue of an Italian Sky.

The rest of the evening as they gaily pulled taffy in the moonlight, and later sat singing old-fashioned songs around the little campfire, the ideas were first in everyone's thought and frequently in the conversation. Time to go home came all too soon.

When Margaret had left Janet at the Ralston gate she spied Aunt Hattie in the hammock. Did you have a good time?" asked her aunt, making room for her.

"Oh, it was wonderful!" Margaret replied with a ring in her voice. "I've brought you some taffy, and news that we've started. Won't it be fine?" She found her aunt's hand in the moon-dappled shadows and held it.

How different were the speeding days after that from the dragging ones of the preceding month! Margaret could scarcely find hours enough in which to get things done. First, there was the letter to be written, and soon the receiving of the Scout Leader from the nearest city, sent over by the National Headquarters to help the girls get started. There was the clubroom to complete—the mothers helping—and the busy week when each member kept house at home to give her mother a "vacation." There was the camp down on Butternut Creek with its unforgettable memories, and the conference with groups from three nearby towns. There was the organizing of a troop of younger sisters; and just before Margaret left for the Valley Farm to raise money for hockey sticks and some clubroom furnishings for Aunt Hattie's school.

"Just think of the beautiful summer we've all had," exclaimed Janet dreamily, when the last girl had left the Valley Farm clubroom on the night before Margaret went off to college, and the two chums had joined Mrs. Ralston and Aunt Hattie on the veranda. "I love to think, too, how much of it is due to Margaret," she added shyly.

"Butternut Valley's different now," Aunt Hattie stated briefly, and there was a new gentleness in her tone. "If I've done anything, it's only a fraction of what I long to do," said Margaret slowly. "Think what Grandma Ralston and the people at Knollslea Hall and all of you have done for me! Anyway, I've had the most wonderful summer I've ever had, thanks to all of you. The other years have just been leading up to giving me the chance to share with my little 'home town.'"

[The End]

A Talk About Sparrows

IT HAS been said that if a flock of rare birds were to settle down upon one of the great European or American cities, the interest of the people would be at once aroused, and it would be counted a privilege to have seen these rare visitors, and to have watched their ways. The papers would tell of their appearance and their habits, and all kinds of plans would be devised for encouraging them to stay. If these plans were successful, and the birds stayed and multiplied, the interest in them would gradually wane, and before very long they would win little or no more favor than the common sparrow of today.

Now even if this is not true (though it very probably is), it ought to remind us that the reason we know so little about our sparrows, and take so little interest in their daily doings, is not because they are "just sparrows," but because they are always round about us. We seem to think, just because they are so familiar to our sight, that we have learned all about them long ago, and so instead of taking any further notice of them, we ignore them altogether, and long for some new visitors to come in and relieve the monotony. The "senseless folk," as King Alfred once said, "is far more struck at things it seldom sees," and we ought to remember this every time we are tempted to despise the clever little sparrow just because he is even with us in our daily lives.

His Cleverness
 For he is a clever bird really. He lives nearer to man than any other bird, and has gained for himself the best favor, and yet he goes on colonizing new ground from year to year in spite of all man's efforts to stop him. The robin gets scarcer and scarcer in London and other great cities, yet he is loved and fed and protected; but the sparrow has sufficient cleverness to hold his own, and even to extend his range, in the face of continued opposition. How does he manage to do it?

One of his main characteristics is his extreme cautiousness. He loves to be near to man, and yet, unlike the robin, he almost never grows trustful of him. This is probably because we treat the sparrows so badly that we do not deserve their confidence. Yet their friendly disposition is quite wonderful, and is enough to make one believe that if they were treated kindly always, they would soon be on more intimate terms with us than any other bird.

If you take a leisurely walk through some public park or garden, for instance, and then sit down for rest on a seat in a quiet spot, a little company of sparrows will seem to come from a secret hiding-place in the trees or shrubs, and begin hopping round about you in the most friendly sort of way. There was not a bird in sight when you arrived, but bright eyes have watched you through the twigs and leaves, and plaintive little chirps seem to say, "Let us be friends."

Wherever you go it is the same. There are always some sparrows that seem to have been awaiting your coming. But if your eyes were as keen as theirs, and your watchfulness as well trained, you would soon discover that they had not really awaited you, but had actually come with you. They wanted your companionship, but were half afraid to trust you. And so they join you on your walk under the trees without your even knowing it; but if you watch carefully you will usually find that it is the same little coterie of

sparrows that chirp above your head all the way, and that hop in entertaining fashion around you when you sit down to rest.

Little traits like this in sparrow character, should be sufficient to show us that we still have much to learn about their ways. We ought not to condemn them for their lack of trust in humanity so long as we continue to persecute them. Indeed, this little suspicion of theirs can be made a spur to prove that if we are sufficiently for them we can make them abandon their distrust altogether.

Sparrows soon learn from experience (perhaps another sign of their cleverness!) and if you place crumbs in the same place quite regularly, they will not be slow to discover your good intentions, and will return again and again so long as your offerings continue. But the slightest change in your accustomed habits arouses their suspicions in a moment. Suppose, for example, you offer them a plate of biscuits or a nice fresh cake in place of the usual sprinkling of bread crumbs; they will stay chattering at a distance, and will not even come and taste the generous goodies provided.

His Caution
 Now sparrows are not averse to cakes and biscuits, for if you crumble these foods up into small pieces they will eat them readily enough. There must, therefore, be some other reason for their strange reluctance to touch them, and there is no doubt that this is only another example of their extreme cautiousness of habit. Any sort of change on our part at once puts them on the alert. They think we are setting traps for them. If you just throw out a piece of string along with your regular offerings of crumbs, not a sparrow will come near them until you remove it. Most other birds would run the risk, but the sparrows' hard-earned distrust of man holds them back, and so their race survives even in the heart of our greatest cities.

The great advantage of sparrow study is that you can begin it anywhere and at any time, for wherever man takes his work and his habits the sparrow goes with him. It did not, of course, cross the Atlantic from Europe of its own accord, and over 80 years ago was not known in the United States. The first specimens were taken from England and set free near New York in 1850, and since that date the "English sparrow" has spread itself far and wide across the whole vast continent.

Yet, although the sparrow is called a "resident" bird wherever it settles down, it is certainly a migrant too. In Britain, for instance, vast flocks have often been seen coming in from across the North Sea, and in the extreme south others have been seen to leave the country in the direction of France and Spain. London sparrows, too, frequently forsake the suburbs in autumn and seek their food amongst the weeds and corn of the fields. You can tell them at once from the proper country sparrows by their dingy appearance and their sooty feathers; but most of them return, when the seed harvest is over, to the loved companionship of man and his everyday activities.

Parts of a House
 In each of the following sentences is the name of part of a house, the letters spelling it being in their correct order.

1. In fact, all men are equal, and have the same rights to justice.

2. These pictures will show you

what pretty things I saw in down-land villages.

3. It is a beautiful scene, whether you do or do not see it as I do.

4. Inside it is very plain and bare, but outside the cell are many pretty flowers.

5. If it always swings to and fro of course it cannot be said to keep still.

6. Cheap, chip, or cheap originally meant to bargain or barter.

7. I will sell the cover and all for fifty cents.

8. It is a large garden and I let my brother have part of it.

9. This late rose always blooms at the end of the summer.

10. The fare is five dollars but there is a dollar charged for refreshments.

Key to puzzle published Oct. 7: Laws, ruin, Etna, mute, omen, I. N. R. I.

The second and third letters, reading downward, spell "autumn" and "winter."

Drawing on the Typewriter

N EARLY anyone can write on the typewriter nowadays but few know what amusement they can derive from this matter-of-fact machine, so the Uhu, one of Berlin's most popular magazines, wrote in a recent issue, and then gave a few hints on how to go about it.

Do you know how to draw a man on the typewriter? Just type a big V and immediately beneath it a big O, and beneath the latter a small o.

Now turn the paper upside down and see for yourself. Here it may be mentioned that you must first put the line-spacer out of operation so that you can adjust the space between the lines as you like. Perhaps you would like to give your little typewriter-man a hat. If so add a little v beneath the little o. In this way we can line up an entire group of little men.

If you would convert your little man into a traffic policeman, just raise his one arm by typing the fraction stroke / in front of and below the small o forming his head, and let him stretch out the other arm by typing a hyphen - behind the small o where it joins the big O, which should be our man's shoulder. Don't forget to turn the paper upside down!

But what is the use of a traffic policeman without any traffic? However, you can make automobiles on your typewriter more rapidly than even Henry Ford can make them. Just type two little m's for the bonnet, and two big I's and one big H for the body. By underlining these five letters you obtain your chassis. Next add the wheels by typing a small o beneath and in front of the first small m and beneath the big H. By typing a line above the two big I's and the big H you add a roof to the body; but this is not so easy. Don't type the line too low. You obtain a very racy car with a long body by separating the hood from the body by a hyphen. These are only a few hints given by the Uhu. There are no end of other things you could draw on the typewriter. Just try.

Granite Railway Centennial

IT IS interesting to be reminded that the oldest railway in America is only 100 years old. But so it is, and the centennial celebration in honor of the famous Granite Railway takes us back to a time when not only railways, but street cars and automobiles, the telegraph, the telephone, and the radio were all unknown.

In speaking of the unveiling of the tablet which is to stand as a tribute to America's pioneer railway, Dr. Frothingham, president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, emphasized the fact that monuments such as this to the Granite Railway, commemorating the victories and achievements of peace, would be the monuments of the future; and he pointed out how the wonderful progress made in transportation has paved the way for a closer union of nations.

"We have bridged chasms, built tunnels through mountains, and connected remote parts of the world, but from now on the work of mankind will assume another character," he said.

The great task of the future of mankind will be bridging the chasms of individuality, communities, and nations. Civilization will become the builders of highways of intercommunication, friendship, and good will.

"The world will have no more need for monuments like Bunker Hill, for the peoples will live together in unity, co-operation and peace."

The charter for this little railway—only three miles long—was granted to Thomas Perkins by the Legislature on March 4, 1826, and by the following October the work was finished. Although the Stockton and Darlington Railway in England—the first railway over which passengers and goods were carried by a steam locomotive—had been opened the year before, the adoption of steam to transport was quite in its infancy, and at first horses and oxen were used on the Granite Railway.

It is said that the first railroads in the world were built at Newburyport, Mass., for the use of the coal pits. They date from the middle of the sixteenth century, when it was noticed that the wagons made deep ruts in the muddy roads that led down to the River Tyne.

It was decided that strips of wooden rails should be placed where the wagon wheels passed, thus keeping the heavy iron rims from cutting into the road. Because it was found difficult to keep the wagon on the planks, side places or flanges were added. And from these simple tracks the modern railway has developed.

The Mystery of Dighton Rock
 Dighton Rock on the Taunton River, Rhode Island, bears certain cryptic inscriptions which have long been of interest to antiquarians, for their meaning has defied solution for four centuries. For no less than 13 years Prof. Edmund Delabarre of Brown University has devoted

hours of study to unraveling their meaning. When he found that a direct examination of the stone revealed nothing, the professor started on a comprehensive study of the rock's history, in the course of which he read upward of 600 books, after publishing a three-volume book on the "History of Dighton Rock."

A few years after the publication of the book, he suddenly discerned the date 1511 standing out among the perplexing mass of inscriptions. This led him to a second study of the history of the explorers of that time, and finally he found a reference to two Portuguese brothers who had set sail for the west and were never heard of more. This information helped the professor to unravel what, he believes, the original inscriptions on the stone, now nearly obliterated by time, and many other characters cut in the stone since that date. This inscription reads: "Miguel Cortereal, 1511. V. DEL HIC DUX IND." which, with the explanation of the abbreviations, means: "Miguel Cortereal, 1511. By the will of God, here I became leader of the Indians."

Miguel Cortereal was a Portuguese explorer who set sail from Portugal in 1502 in search of a brother, Gaspar, who the year before had sailed about the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland. As Gaspar did not return, Miguel organized an expedition, and sailed to the west where he too disappeared, and no trace of either was discovered until the mystery of Dighton Rock was solved.

Civic Week in Liverpool
 Civic Week in Liverpool, Eng., which begins next Saturday, is expected to prove Liverpool's claim to be "the second city in the British Empire."

The chief object of Civic Week is to encourage the establishment of new industries, American as well as British.

The week will be opened with an historical pageant in five episodes, recalling events from the earliest times to the present. The first will be the granting of the charter by King John in 1215, and it will be enacted at the old boundary stone in Castle Street, one of the oldest surviving relics of medieval Liverpool.

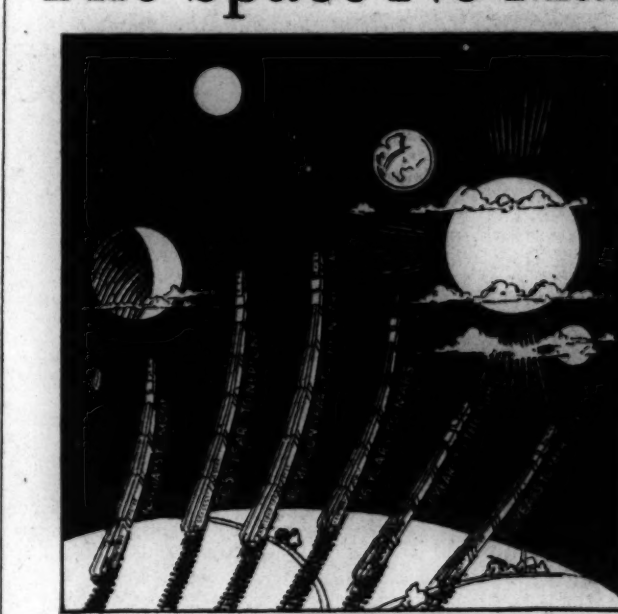
The second episode, at the landing stage, will represent the founding of the first Mersey Ferry in 1283, in contrast with the immense tunnel roadway at present under construction.

Next, the heroic work of Eliza Wilkinson will be related on the site of her achievement. In 1832, this woman, living in one of the meanest and most crowded streets of the town, allowed her poorer neighbors to wash their clothes in her kitchen and dry them in her yard—the beginning of public wash houses in England.

The final episode will celebrate the foundation of the first Liverpool cathedral.

Answer to last week's "Who Was He?"
 Tut-ankh-Amen.

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EDUCATIONAL

Understanding of Plain English Grammar Sought by Adults

THE English language has too long been neglected; too much overlooked by the educator and too frequently shunned by the student. It has been neglected not in its literature, nor in its history, but in itself—its grammar, its pronunciation, its spelling.

Years of experience in teaching a variety of languages, during which she has observed the diction of thousands of students, have, indeed, convinced Miss Grace M. Miller of Boston that it is "ragtime" American speech is to be transformed into correct English. Increasing attention must be paid to the simple, 24-hour-a-day details of grammar, and these essentials mastered.

Such emphasis under some circumstances might seem to be unnecessary, but so apparently widespread has become the blight of careless English that Miss Miller's stress upon the rudiments of the language—rudiments both overlooked and abused—comes as an opportune and refreshing incentive to improvement.

As for instance: Take a few cases in point. Do you by any chance, Miss Miller asks, say "in kwiry" for inquiry; "ad dress" for address; "press idence" for precedence; "cu pon" for coupon; "program" for program; "hyth" for height; "ac climate" for acclimated? And there are scores more like these, which vex the individual and blemish otherwise well spoken and well written English with embarrassing and detrimental errors.

Consider also how you would pronounce such simple words as: aviator, percolator, grimace, condolence, Tuesday, February, alias, epitome, vagary, grimy, comparable, exquisite, interesting, conversant, maniacal, telephonic, nasturtium, xylophone, polonaise, oleomargarine. And Miss Miller would also ask if you know when to use *dived* or *dove*, *drank* or *drunk*, *I* or *me*, who or whom, admittance or admission, counsel, council or counsel, practical or practicable, vocation or avocation, affect or effect, shall or will, laying or lying, sits or sets.

And do you say between you and I, who did he marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner? Or can you pronounce common foreign words like *farce*(s), *cello*, *lingerie*, *callopes*, *gcollets*, *bourgeois*, *elite*, *porte-cochere*, *maraschino*, *Bohemian*, *Sinn Fein*, *Calla*, *Curc*, *Jauche*, *Heffets*, *Puccini*, *Vellazquez*, *Les Miserables*, *Tyres*, *il*.

Travatore, Thais, Lucia, Paderewski, Ysaye, Naimova, Dvořák. Now these questions are considered fairly representative and the words recur frequently in the common conversation of all manner of persons. Miss Miller explains, and it is substantiated by experience with the tests it may be taken as a timely warning that the so-called



MISS GRACE M. MILLER
Who Places Major Emphasis Upon Rudimentary Grammar.

Little mistakes in English are taking on serious proportions. With a background of extensive training in American and English universities and of wide experience in giving instruction in foreign languages, Miss Miller is today concerned almost exclusively with the teaching of correct English, and most especially with the eradication of the habitual errors of grammar, and the misuse, misspelling, and mispronunciation of words. The need of intimate attention to these fundamentals, she has found, is felt as much, if not more, by the cultured adult as by the one of less education.

From her Boston office, 1341 Beacon Street, Miss Miller directs an educational enterprise comprising thousands of patrons—all desirous of better speech—in various parts of the country. Following the popular demand which accompanied her organization of oral English classes in correct diction in Brooklyn some years ago, she prepared a comprehensive statement of her English essentials in book form. This series

of lessons, providing an authentic and stable foundation for the basic improvements in English so generally needed, has not only found favor with individual students and adults but with teachers and principals as well.

Often Not Realized "Careless speech is due in part to ignorance, but much of it is the result of association and inattention," says Miss Miller. "In many cases certain errors are so familiar that we do not realize they are errors until some purist points them out. The ear of the cultured would be shocked at the 'done it' or 'I ain't,' and what a groceryman once said to me, 'Yes, Miss, them pecans was in in Mississippi,' but the same ear might be so accustomed to other incorrect phrases that it would detect no error in such as 'those sort of people,' 'where will I meet you?' 'that data is wrong,' 'loan me a dollar,' 'I expect he will go,' 'she is well posted,' 'one less thing,' 'I meant to have written,' 'it is for you and I to decide,' and so on.

Grammar is not difficult, especially to the adult who is trained to reason, and it is not dry when it is made practical by applying it to everyday speech. Learning to speak by ear is both superficial and dependent—superficial because it is not based on fundamental knowledge, and dependent because it is likely to be affected by association.

Importance Not Understood Faulty diction is proportionately more prevalent in the United States than in other countries according to Miss Miller, who holds that the cosmopolitan character of the population is largely responsible for this circumstance, the mixed races contributing heavily to the idiosyncrasies of popular usage. The other most important factor is the relegation of the teaching of English grammar almost exclusively to the primary schools, a condition which allows children to stop studying the subject before they are old enough to understand it and appreciate the importance of its application to everyday speech.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

IS THERE an increasing appreciation of the value of "being able to tell your story on your feet," and is it leading to a revival of the study of oratory? Has oratory or the study of public speaking had its day?

Are the needs or practical uses for this ability growing or diminishing? Is the teaching of public speaking gaining in favor in the schools or elsewhere? Should there be more debating taught?

See The Christian Science Monitor of July 13, 20, Sept. 13, 20, Oct. 8

See The Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 22, 27, Oct. 4, 5

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE recently said a college education ought to fit one to be content in any occupation because it enlarges the capacity for enjoyment of the intellectual and spiritual sides of life. Do you think colleges are meeting this test?

Can a college education secure this result in a civilization which places so much emphasis upon progress and pleasure in material things? Do you agree with Glen Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, that colleges may have to meet the demands for both vocational and cultural training by granting degrees for two-year courses in "cultural polish" alone?

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

The Progressive Parent

ONE of the most inspiring and constructive movements is the mass awakening of parents to their new opportunities in meeting the need of the child. The day when parents tried to pour the child into a parentally fashioned mold, pushing him forward here, repressing him there, seems to be vanishing in world-wide fashion. Today in all the leading countries parents are showing an active desire to give the child his chance. There is an apparent eagerness to learn how best to open up to the child right channels of development for his individuality.

In making "The Progressive Parent" the subject of its current quarterly, the Progressive Education Association gives recognition to the effort to cover the main aspects of this awakening of modern parents to new fields and new opportunities. A glance at the table of contents would indicate that the association had given much thought in an effort to cover the main aspects of fundamental parent problems, which are essentially common to both the home and the school. "How Children Educate Their Parents," "Salvaging the Family," "Changing Ideas of Parenthood," "A Child Needs Two Parents," "Cultural Contributions of the Home to Child Life," "Opportunities for Parental Education," are a few of the leading titles.

Reading down the list, under a section called Problems and Practices, are found such subjects as: "A Plea for the Conservation of Childhood," "A Modern Parent's Dilemma," "The Interdependence of Home and School," "Why I Send My Children to a Progressive School," and "The Progressive Grandmother." Add to this "News and Comments," "News of the Schools," a set of book reviews, a few books for children, with comments, and a section called "Communications," "A Selected Bibliography for Parents," and the Progressive

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Education Association has in this issue of its quarterly contributed significantly toward helping earnest, seeking parents to answer the question it gives as the text of this number, "Teach us what we shall do unto the child that shall be born." (Judges 13: 8.)

"Teach Us Parents" Dorothy Canfield Fisher leads off the discussion with an article on how parents are "taught" by the child. "Consider for a moment who and what parents are at the beginning of their careers as mothers and fathers," she suggests in "How Children Educate Their Parents." They are themselves children, she says, still depending ultimately upon the older generation. Then the child comes to them and enters upon its new plan of life, the center-of-the-stage position in the "great open spaces of real life." They develop a "self-forgetting thought for others," "a vivid immediacy of usefulness." The prime motive force of progressive education is supplied by a constant effort to be guided into "steady intelligent purpose."

In his "Salvaging the Family," Edward Yeomans makes a plea for real "home work"—a sort that the child can actually share with his parents.

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The Museum Story Hour

New York, N.Y. Special Correspondence

THE eighth season of the museum story hours for boys and girls sponsored by the educational department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City has begun. Hundreds of New York school children throng the museum lecture hall twice each Sunday from October 1 to May to hear Miss Anna Curtis Chandler tell her wonderful stories.

The story hours are perhaps as nearly a royal road to learning as any modern educational method that has been developed. Their object is to instill in the children a love of the beautiful, to make art a part of their everyday lives and to give them a fundamental appreciation and understanding of art while they are being entertained.

The children are entertained not by teachers, but by the museum's own staff. The attendance has grown from a small group of 30 or 40 to a crowd of 1500 or more on a fair Sunday. Moreover the influence and value of the story hours are attested by the fact that parents, and district superintendents who are working with Miss Chandler and the museum to correlate the stories with school work.

"Children are as ready to accept the good and beautiful as the bad and ugly," their minds are open to receive an appreciation of line, color, and form," according to Miss Chandler. With that in thought she writes her stories weaving into them facts about art. "The stories serve as stepping stones to an enjoyment of the museum galleries, also making more vivid the arts of different peoples, the creators of the art, the history and literature of the period," she explains. The comments and letters of the eager, interested children who are her audience prove how successful she is in her work.

Those of us who have "covered" museums as a hurried, routine part of sight-seeing will appreciate the value of an intimate knowledge and association with art treasures; and if this knowledge is given in an entertaining way to young children the associations will follow. The children will form the habit of going to museums to enjoy the galleries quietly and understandingly. Every child of the third and fourth grades have their powers of observation strengthened and their tastes influenced by the story hours. It is not unusual to find children 7 and 8 years old taking their part-

ents through the galleries to show them things connected with the stories.

Miss Chandler tells her stories in costume and illustrates them with stereopticon slides. She does not cover any single period of art in her stories, but touches on many during a season. She likes to impress the children with the beauty in the various forms of art: painting, sculpture, tapestry, armor, and especially the forms which bring art closer to their everyday lives: furniture, silver, pottery, and jewelry.

The children play "gallery games" which give the more active and expressive ones a chance to enjoy themselves. They choose a favorite picture or treasure in a gallery and then give one definite reason for the choice. Other days they pose to represent a picture or person, statue or event, and others guess the name of it. Occasionally Miss Chandler arranges tableaux or a pageant. Questions, comments, and discussions are encouraged. The story hours are for boys and girls, and as much as possible they are given a chance to take active part in them.

The year's program is planned and printed in advance, but none of the stories are connected. Occasionally groups of stories develop one period of art or deal with the art of one country. Planned primarily to entertain, the stories make history and literature vivid and real. Whether it is the story of "An Egyptian Queen's Treasure Hunt," or one dealing with the Court of Columbus's patroness, Queen Isabella of Spain will be as real to more modern children who figure in current events. It is because the treasures Queen Isabella hunted, the things she lived with, and used, are in the museum to see, and because models of ships, copies of costumes, and some of Isabella's own treasures—or those of her contemporaries—are actually on exhibition, history is shown of dry facts and uninteresting myths, and becomes a marvelous reality.

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Experiment in Village Education at Moga, India

THE magnitude of India, with a population of 230,000,000, scattered over 700,000 villages, renders the question of education stupendous. Add to the vastness of the undertaking the extreme poverty of the people, the economic pressure on their children's time, the difficulties arising out of caste distinctions, and some conception of the problem to be solved may be formed.

Instruction conducted in the vernacular and instruction in its simplest form has always been given in the large villages in India, but the present type of rural school leaves much to be desired. In most cases the instruction given is too far removed for the experiences of daily life to result in more than an apathetic response on the part of the majority of the pupils, while the few who become literate show disinclination to remain in the village and follow the industry of their fathers.

An interesting experiment is being made at the community school at Moga, the aim of which is to impart the type of education best suited to the environment of the pupils. It is hoped that children so taught will remain in their villages and form a nucleus from which an uplifting influence will spread.

An intimate study of the social life of the village and of the village child preceded the working out of the curriculum. The child's natural interests and impulses, his love of song, folklore, and dramatic play, and of events were utilized to the full, with the result that the system of education finally evolved arose out of the life of the community.

For classroom purposes the project method of teaching was decided upon, as it appeared peculiarly adapted for correlating school activities with village life. The environment of the

pupils and the problems arising out of it are substituted for the textbook, illustrative, problem material, with the result that the children are actually rehearsing in the school the activities which will engage them in later life. For example, the project of the first class is the maintenance of the village home. As the problems confronting the family are studied, the necessity for a knowledge of arithmetic, reading, writing and handicrafts becomes apparent; then the subject, which detached from life would be regarded as dry, at once acquires an interest.

The problem of housing the family led to the building of a model house at the Moga school large enough for the first class. The maintenance of this model home had, the determination of the size of the sun-dried bricks they were to make for themselves, the making of the mold, the estimate of the number of bricks required, exacted knowledge of arithmetic and accuracy in measurement. But the knowledge gained by the children who built the house at the Moga school did not stop at mathematics. Questions of drainage, lighting, and ventilation introduced the necessity for the study of sanitation and proper home arrangements; the

need for information in connection with various aspects of their work, proved the urgent necessity of acquiring the ability to read; the desire to beautify the house and its grounds led to artistic expression. From courses of study based on projects intimately connected with the village, the pupil advances to those which develop the relationship of the village to the outside world. In the middle school the projects center around industries in which the pupils are likely to become engaged; in the higher classes, such projects as running the town of Moga, its post office and various public institutions, lead to valuable courses of study for those who are about to become adult members of the community.

The interest shown by the pupils assured the success of the experiment from the beginning. So keen are they in their work, that in one year they complete more definite school work than is completed in three or more years in the ordinary village school.

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BONDS
G. B. CANFIELD & CO
Cleveland, Ohio 320 Bulkley Bl

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE FIRE
40 BROADST. LIABILITY
AUTOMOBILE

GLARY AND EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF INSUR-
ANCE AT LOWEST RATES.
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1882

THE EDISON ELECTRIC
ILLUMINATING COMPANY
OF BOSTON

DIVIDED NO. 186

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent
has been declared, payable November 1, 1926
to stockholders of record at the close of busi-
ness on October 15, 1926. Checks will be mail-
ed from the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, October 7, 1926.

TELEPHONE HAS
EARNINGS GAIN

Profits in 9 Months Equaled
\$9.03 a Share Compared
With \$8.84 in 1925

American Telephone & Telegraph Company in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1936, earned after all charges and taxes \$85,225,917, which is equal to \$9.08 a share on the \$842,214,000 of common stock outstanding during the nine months. This compares with earnings during the corresponding period of \$8.44 a share on the \$842,214,000 of common stock outstanding during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1935, or \$8.54 a share on the \$893,612,000 of common stock outstanding during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1936.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company's earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1936, compared with earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1935, and for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1934, are as follows:

	9 mos. end. '36	9 mos. end. '35	9 mos. end. '34
Earnings:	\$85,225,917	\$84,425,917	\$84,425,917
Dividends:	10,902,565	12,479,775	12,479,775
Telephone op. revs. 67,223,246	67,223,246	67,223,246	67,223,246
Telephone op. exps. 1,150,907	1,150,907	1,150,907	1,150,907
Total:	115,090,788	122,271,211	122,271,211
Less:			
Depreciation:	10,191,217	9,561,124	9,561,124
Net earnings:	104,899,571	112,710,087	112,710,087
Deduct interest:	16,544,273	16,544,273	16,544,273
Balance:	88,355,298	96,165,814	96,165,814
Deduct dividends:	63,658,814	63,658,814	63,658,814
Balance:	\$24,696,484	\$32,507,000	\$32,507,000

• Subject to minor changes when final figures for September are available.

• President Walter S. Gifford says: "The growth of the business of the Bell System continues at a normal rate. During the first nine months of 1967, your company and its associated companies have made net additions of 100,000 new telephone lines to their plants, costing over \$145,000,000. In addition, we have installed 100,000 new rotary plant and equipment for long distance service, at an estimated \$20,000,000 additional. Telephones installed since the beginning of the year have been 100,000 more than those removed. We have installed a continually better and more complete service for all telephone users. Your company is constantly aiming to reduce its cost. We were able in October 1 to make changes in long distance telephone rates resulting in a 10% reduction in the annual average long distance rates schedule. We will also proceed of furnishing a new and good long distance service throughout the country."

SURPLUS COPPER STOCKS INCREASE

Surplus copper stocks in the United States are estimated to have increased by 165,000 pounds in the first nine months of 1967, according to the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

September, amounting to 146,274 tons of exports on Oct. 1 compared with 122,000 tons in the same month of 1936. The first 10 months of Sept. 1 and 229,000 tons in August. This is the first time in a year that an increase in surplus has taken place in two consecutive months.

Back of this increase in refined stocks is a sharp falling off in shipments of foreign countries. Domestic consumption of copper in September amounted to 234,822,000 pounds compared with 254,478,000 pounds in August, a decrease of 20,656,000 pounds. This is the greatest decrease took place in the consumption of copper to domestic consumption in any one month. Shipments falling off 1,150,000 pounds.

Production of refined copper during September amounted to 247,780,000 pounds compared with 250,000,000 pounds in August and 238,040,000 pounds in July.

WHEAT PRICES AGAIN HIGHER

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Unexpected sharp returns in wheat quotations at the board today followed an early advance to a new record for the year. The price of the wheat market here. Actual

...of ocean vessels available for charter. The price was given as the chief factor in the increase.

...values to 1c higher. Chicago wheat futures then hardened again, but the price of corn at Chicago was unchanged to 1/4 up, and later showed a slight decline.

...strength.

...December 13 prices today were: Wheat 85 1/2; Corn 48 1/2; Oats 33 1/2; December 73 1/2; May 85 1/4; October 75 1/2; May 48; December 47 1/2; May 48.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—"There is no good reason why we should raise the remainder of the year," said E. W. Clapp, traffic manager here, after a visit to the Pacific at Chicago. "Our gross in September was approximately \$5,000,000 in excess of the same month last year. In the same line, but I do not know for that it is a boom, business on the Pacific Coast is a healthy condition."

GENERAL MOTORS SALES GAIN

Manufacturing divisions of General Motors Corporation sold 158,346 cars and trucks to 1,000,000 customers in the first nine months with 124,231 in August and \$9,015,000 in September.

[illegible]

AID SOUGHT FOR

DUBLIN (Special Correspondence)

There is a Ministry of Fisheries in the Free State, but it has as yet made

little attempt to grapple with the problem. There are, however, signs that the whole question will have to be reopened in the near future. The Gaeltacht Commission, which was only concerned with the small Irish-speaking districts, has made recommendations for the provision of technical schools where instruction in modern subjects will be provided for, and suggests that, in addition to state loans for boats and gear, a Government brand for marketers should be made compulsory and certain expenditure on harbors should be incurred.

It is felt by some that the fishing industry is a gamble. Indeed, that view is taken by Mr. Lynch, the Free State Minister of Fisheries, and he is against state aid for the fishing industry for that very reason. He argues that while 45 per cent of Europe's fish comes from the North Sea, less than 8 per cent could be caught off the Irish coast. He admits that at present Irish fishermen have to depend on the in-shore fisheries, which consist mainly of herrings and mackerel, and that any fishery of economic importance must be undertaken by trawlers in the deep sea.

He proceeds to argue that it would cost £10,000 to fit out individual

fishermen with a steam trawler, and the ordinary Irish fisherman has not the requisite training. These vessels, he says, could be worked on an economic basis only if there was expert shore management, and if the boats themselves were modernised.

boats themselves were worked by companies in fleets, so that the bad results of fishing by one boat could be equalized by the success attained by another one in the same fleet. Thus the shareholders could secure their dividends.

Trawling Companies
The Minister believes that there is a future for the national fisheries if only some of the capital at present invested abroad could be brought home and utilized for the setting up

These views, however, are not going unchallenged, for the Irish Fisherman's Association is raising £10,000 as a sinking fund to strengthen its organisation, and is making the Government aware of its position.

pressing the Government to hold a conference on the whole question. It points out that, while the Minister for Fisheries of the Irish Free State is refusing to make the grants that would set the industry on its feet, Denmark spent £200,000 a year on

The proposal they make is that the drift net fishing should be encouraged and that efforts should be made

to market the Irish herring in Germany—where it already has a good reputation—and other European

At present, it is pointed out, the Scottish drifters with superior boats and tackle invade every Irish port and therefore are able to fish during the night when the Irish boats are unable to put out. Scottish boats work 25 per cent more gear and bring fish to market in a superior

Change in Relations

In Arklow the fishing fleet has been reduced from 100 to 20 sail in the last 40 years. Forty-five years ago a change was made in the ar-

rangements between the owners and the men, under which the owners were the proprietors of the boat and the gear. Up to that time the men owned the nets, and the view is expressed that this change is responsible for the fall of the fleet. The

able for the failure of the fleet. The present arrangements between the crews and the owners of Scottish boats are exactly the same as existed in Arklow before the change, so that the men have an interest in the working of the boats. In the Irish

boats the men have no responsibility, and obtain only their ordinary share. This has resulted in the fishermen becoming fewer, and fewer, and today fishermen's sons do not follow their fathers' calling, but go to sea as sailors.

To help the industry, it is suggested that the Free State Department of Fisheries should grant loans to fishermen through the organization to buy nets and gear, which would increase their interest in the

boat. If the present owners are not amenable to that course, the department has a fleet of boats lying idle along the coast, and they could immediately be used. This, it is urged, would result in Irish capitalists investing money to help the State.

investing money to help the fishing industry to purchase boats, as distinct from purchasing gear. Under such an arrangement it would be almost impossible to lose money, as the cost of running the boat would be the first charge.

The question will probably be finally settled on these lines—but it is recognized that there must be co-operation between all parties and an efficient selling organization. Without that nothing can be done to develop the industry.

PURE OIL OFFICE BUILDING
CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The name of Chicago's tallest office building has been changed to Pure Oil Building, in recognition of the amount of space taken by that company. Pure Oil Company has

investor in the building. The building is now headquarters for 24 departments of the Pure Oil Company, covering its activities in 26 states and in Europe and South America. Pure Oil has increased its Marcus Hook refinery from 2000 to 10,000 barrels daily capacity and its Heatt and Muckgee refineries from 2000 to 3000 barrels each.

With important additions in two others
its new plant at Smith's Bluffs, Tex.,
is running at a capacity of 15,000 barrels
a day.

ONE-THIRD COAL GOES IN SMOKE

So Says Inspector Speaking of Wastes in Britain—Plans for Smoke Abatement

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—No less than one-third of the coal produced in Great Britain annually is wasted in smoke, said the chief smoke inspector of Sheffield, at the conference of sanitary inspectors recently held at Ramsgate. Unusual interest attaches to the proceedings of the conference this year owing to the fact that a bill is now before Parliament to amend the regulations governing smoke abatement, and to the meetings which have just been held at Birmingham, under the auspices of the Smoke Abatement League.

During the discussions at both places some astonishing facts have come to light. In the first place attention has been called to the fact that the existing legislation regarding smoke elimination and control is 50 years old, and several of the speakers at the Birmingham conference have been taking the Government to task for its indifference to the opportunity it has had of securing smokeless heating in the various housing schemes which have been sanctioned during the past three or four years. They point out that the present time, when building is going on very rapidly, offers a unique opportunity for an attack on domestic smoke—which is responsible for at least 50 per cent of the pollution of the air—by means of improved methods of heating and cooking in the new houses. But as far as the first 500,000 houses are concerned, the opportunity has been largely lost through lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Ministry of Health.

A Great Discomfort

When it is remembered that many authorities consider the smoke nuisance to be one of the greatest discomforts to the public, and that millions of pounds are spent annually in cleaning up dirt which should be preventable—not to mention the time lost—it will be realized that the problem now forms one of the most serious confronting the country. To take the waste of coal alone, this is estimated to amount to 60,000 tons annually, this quantity being converted from a solid to a gaseous state, and discharged from the chimneys, polluting and dirtying the air, producing fogs, and shutting out about 50 per cent of the light. To deal with this situation much more has been done by the local authorities than by the Government, while at the same time the Smoke Abatement League has been very active in educating public opinion. A questionnaire sent out by the league shows that 44 per cent of the local authorities who replied have eliminated the old-fashioned kitchen range from all their new houses, while a further 20 per cent have done so in some of their houses, but not all. Generally speaking, the tendency is for gas to replace coal, in preference to electricity, owing to its lower cost.

Distillation of Coal

The Royal Coal Commission, whose report was published a few months back, gave it as its opinion that the coal industry would not be in a profitable position until all the coal mined was distilled before it was burned. This is looking far ahead, but it is generally conceded that sooner or later a more economical method of producing light and heat from coal will be adopted. Meanwhile a great deal can be done by the substitution of gas ranges for coal fires in private houses, and by the use of electricity, gas, or oil in factories, as well as by the installation of smoke-preventing apparatus in all coal furnaces.

Legislation, it is said, can do little except impose penalties for failure to prevent smoking by methods such as the installation of plant for that purpose, and much more depends on the force of public opinion. If the average householder insists on having a gas range in place of the old-fashioned grate, the householder will sooner or later have to bow to her wishes. Meanwhile, the Smoke Abatement League and other kindred bodies are keeping the importance of the problem well to the front.

Air Traffic Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON

The Prague air route in Czechoslovakia is to be equipped with an aerial lighthouse with a range of 100 kms.

The French Government's budget includes a subsidy for an air service from Marseilles or Toulon to Algiers, Perpignan, Barcelona, and Majorca. It is hoped eventually to make this into a direct line from Marseilles to Algiers.

The Latécoère Company has decided to open the Casablanca-Dakar and Alicante-Cran service for passengers; hitherto these have only carried mails. A passenger would thus be able to go by air from Paris to Dakar and back in eight days, with a couple of days for business in West Africa.

Air mail traffic from Morocco continues to show an increase. In 1926 over 52 per cent of the letters from that country to France were prepaid for air post.

Dr. Lempertz, the chief chemist of the Zeppelin Company claims to have discovered a gas which is superior to, and replaces petrol as a fuel. It only needs slight alterations to the carburetor and is said to develop 25 per cent more calories per cubic meter than one kilogram of petrol.

The Finnish Air Traffic Company intends next year to extend its Helsinki-Stockholm service to connect with the Dutch services to Paris and London via Amsterdam. An experimental night service between Helsinki and Stockholm has been successfully operated.

Berlin proposes to hold an international air show in the autumn of

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

Richmond, Virginia
Desirable Winter Home

Why not spend your winter in the heart of the old Dominion, where the climate is so ideal? The winter is so delightful! A gentleman's home in the heart of Richmond is offered for rental furnished to responsible tenant until next spring. The house is situated on a beautiful estate, and is a most desirable winter home. It has four bedrooms, a sleeping porch and two baths in the English style. The house is situated on a beautiful estate, and is a most desirable winter home. It has four bedrooms, a sleeping porch and two baths in the English style. The house is situated on a beautiful estate, and is a most desirable winter home. It has four bedrooms, a sleeping porch and two baths in the English style.

Owner—H. H. WOODSON
Care Va. Trust Co., Richmond, Va.

REAL ESTATE

Dean Poole & Co.
310 MERCANTILE LIBRARY BLDG.
Cincinnati Tel. Valley 772 Main 43

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

If you have an opening in your organization for a capable man in the middle thirties, experienced in business, and managing a business, believe an interview would be mutually advantageous. Write to: Mr. J. H. WOODSON, 25, 322 West 11th Street, New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

HOUSES FOR SALE

MODERN 3-bedroom single home, large lot, 12 miles from Boston. HAMMILL, 745 W. Main, Tel. 693-0.

WANTED—FURNISHED

FOR family of four from November to May, apartment 4 rooms, best care assured. References. Tel. 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STORES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE SHOP
Suitable for tailor, women's apparel, millinery. Original rugs or gift shop. 93 1/2 St. James Ave., Tel. Back Bay 922, Boston.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St., Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2766
2 Adelphi Terrace, Tel. Gerrard 5402
FLORENCE
56 Fausburg St. Home, Tel. Elvise 91-99
11 Via Magna, Tel. 3406
PHILADELPHIA
802 Fox Blvd., Tel. 918-0188
1458 Locust Street, Tel. Wash 7182
1828 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 2099
CLEVELAND
453 Book Bldg., Tel. Cadill 5035
705 Commerce Bldg., Tel. Victor 3702
LOS ANGELES
625 Market St., Tel. Sutter 7240
620 Van Ness Bldg., Tel. Faber 2980
SEATTLE
783 Empire Bldg., Tel. Main 3904
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg., Tel. Main 0420
Also by local advertising representatives in three in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

ALABAMA CONVICTS TO WORK ON ROADS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (Special Correspondence).—An announcement has been made by Governor-Designate Bibb Graves, after a tour of Southern states along the Atlantic seaboard, that the convicts of Alabama will be taken from the mines operated in the State and worked on the highways by the State. This is a change for which organizations throughout the State have been working for the last 10 years or more.

"I am thoroughly convinced after my trip that it is entirely feasible for the convicts of Alabama to be worked on the roads; in fact, I believe it will not only be a humanitarian action to take them out of the mines, but will be a saving to the State as well," said Colonel Graves.

Colonel Graves visited Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and saw convicts being worked on the roads. On his return to Alabama he made the statement above, which is the first since he was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of the State in the recent Democratic primary.

According to Colonel Graves, the State of Virginia is able to save, by working convicts on the roads, about \$300 per year on each convict and is at present working an average of 1600 on highway construction.

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE PLANS HUMANITARIAN MOVE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1926

Local Classified Advertisements

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REAL ESTATE

LARCHMONT HILLS—On a beautiful road, 75x100, there is an excellent brick and stone house, with central heating, large living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, and open porch. 2nd floor contains master's bedroom, private tiled bath; two other bedrooms with built-in beds; 3rd floor, maid's room and bath; storage space; "hullin" heated garage; but water heat, 1000 lbs. of coal, and a large garden. The property is in excellent condition, and is a most desirable home. Call for particulars. THOS. B. SUTTON, 33 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

Before investing your money in a home, investigate the man you are dealing through as you would a stockbroker. A competent realtor satisfies.

THOS. B. SUTTON
33 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Modern suburban, hour on lot 50x175 feet, stucco finish, 6 rooms and bath, also finished third floor, glassed-in porch, stone ash, screen, decorated, shade trees, shrubs, garden, fruit trees, garage, and everything in the house. Best \$250 per month which includes services of excellent cook-housekeeper, gardener to care for the grounds, use of pool. References given and required. For photographs and further information, apply to: H. M. MILDEN, 18 E. Haddon Ave., Oaklyn, N. J. Phone Collingswood 210-R.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—\$3500 cash and \$1000 month buy well built home in North Broadway section; four corner bedrooms, tiled bath, extra lavatory, central heating, screened, decorated, shade trees, shrubs, garden, fruit trees, garage, and everything in the house. Best \$250 per month which includes services of excellent cook-housekeeper, gardener to care for the grounds, use of pool. References given and required. For photographs and further information, apply to: H. M. MILDEN, 18 E. Haddon Ave., Oaklyn, N. J. Phone Collingswood 210-R.

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
Realtors
110 State Street, Boston
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

For rent, street floor of new brick building, 7000 square feet; corner location; excellent light, extra lavatory, central heating, screened, decorated, shade trees, shrubs, garden, fruit trees, garage, and everything in the house. Best \$250 per month which includes services of excellent cook-housekeeper, gardener to care for the grounds, use of pool. References given and required. For photographs and further information, apply to: H. M. MILDEN, 18 E. Haddon Ave., Oaklyn, N. J. Phone Collingswood 210-R.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—For sale, in Yale University section, 9-room house, 6 sleeping rooms, 2 fireplaces, 2 baths and extra lavatory. 3-car garage. Very attractive grounds. MRS. B. B. LUM, 641 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE in Brighton Center, Mass.—2 family home, 6 and 8 rooms, slate roof, hot water heat, built by owner. Tel. Brighton 3029 for appointment.

ROCK HAVEN, BOSTON, 204 Henshaw St.—One and two room apartments, \$25.00 to \$30.00; outside rooms facing Fenway.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Across House, 171 S. Pennsylvania Ave.—Large, attractive, well-heated rooms; open all year; reasonable rates.

N. Y. C.—N. Y. 75th—Large, light, newly furnished, piano, \$10; also housekeeping room, conveniences, cleanliness, refinement. Traffic car 6077.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West (60th), Apt. 4—Attractive light room, single or double beds, excellent transportation.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 West 125th (SD)—Newly renovated, sunny room; gentleman; American family. Tel. Yellow 5016.

NEW YORK CITY, 202 West 86th St.—Large front room \$18; rear \$10; charming apartment; excellent location. ROZNER.

N. Y. C.—Single room, elevator apartment, 100th St. and W. 4th Ave. Tel. 9-19. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 94 West End Ave. (106 St.)—Large outside corner room, twin beds; all conveniences. Tel. 9-19. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PHILADELPHIA, 2750 North 15th Street—Refined home offers two rooms \$25.00 and \$40.00 a week, to permanent guests; convenient to train and trolley.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 33 Rowley St.—Pleasant well-furnished front room, also side room. Clean, 50c-75c per week.

TO LET—Two pleasant sunny rooms, good heat, continuous hot water, 57 Brighton Ave., Allston, Mass. Tel. Brighton 1051-R. MRS. WELMUTH.

STUDENT of singing wishes studio in New York City with living accommodations, or room, kitchenette, with privilege practicing. Box A-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
Established 1905
16 Fusting Ave., Cantonville, Md.
Near Baltimore

A home for those desiring rest and care. Highly recommended.
Cantonville 333

MARYLAND STATE LICENSE
HOME for rest and study near Buffalo, N. Y.; personal care needed; reasonable rates. MRS. ANNA S. LARSEN, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALBERTA SMITH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Office Position for Discriminating People
15 Park Row, N. Y., Suite 1406 Barclay 1220

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MRS. P. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. COBT. 1554

HERBERT and BANCER, 48 East 41 St., New York City, Murray Hill 0888—A COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE for business firms and those seeking positions.

LOUISE D. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions, 220 W. 42nd St., Apt. 12, Tel. 9-19. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MISS ANNOUN AGENCY—Governments, in family nurses, attendants, housekeepers, Phone Academy 0335, 225 W. 106, N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

N. Y. C. MRS. REID-EDMUND, 10 Hudson Ave., creator of exclusive gowns, and hats. All made to order, only satisfactory results. Tel. Clarkson 1150.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Dorothea Quincy, Teacher of Piano
Pupil of Ethel Constant, New York City
Large Piano, 12 years' teaching at Tull University, Room 520, 50th Ave., New York City. Phone 2367 (afternoons).

FRANK LEA SHURT—Vocal resonance and voice training, 12 years' teaching at Tull University, Room 520, 50th Ave., New York City. Phone 2367 (afternoons).

GRACE KENT, A.A.G.O., teacher of piano, organ and theory, economical, coach, terms reasonable. 500 Cathedral Parkway, New York.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; sold for 25% above market. 147 W. 42nd St., Apt. 4, Tel. 9-19. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SPARE or full time; no canvassing; well-known, popular product; merchandise and complete equipment; for your own permanent, exclusive business; no distributors; no overhead; no inventory; no risk. Write MR. LADAU, P. O. Box 1944, 45 Milk Street, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

APPROXIMATELY 500 chairs, suitable for assembly hall or church; available for sale or rent. 100 W. 42nd St., Apt. 4, Tel. 9-19. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A LOAD to New York or on route wanted October 23. Write to: 147 W. 42nd St., Apt. 4, Tel. 9-19. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EFFICIENT driver and all around house man. Apply Saturday forenoon, Oct. 16, from 8:15 A.M. to 1 P.M., Hotel Savoy, Columbus Ave., Boston.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The platform which was adopted by the Republican National Convention in 1924, and which stands as the latest pronouncement of that party, declared: "We must have enforcement of law. The very existence of the Government depends on this. . . . The Republican Party reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberties therein contained." Party regularity, it is assumed, is measured by the assent of Republican candidates for office to this simple and straightforward creed. Irregularity or insubordination, it is as reasonably assumed, may be imputed in every case where nonconformity is openly and boastfully declared.

Taking the specific case of Senator Wadsworth of New York, now seeking re-election as a candidate of the Republican Party of his State, it is reasonable to inquire, even after his nomination by a Republican convention regularly called, whether he can reconcile his declared hostility to the Eighteenth Amendment with the undisputed requirements which determine a candidate's regularity. The platform adopted by the state convention at which Senator Wadsworth was nominated in September declares: "The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act are the law of the land. As a party which has always upheld the cause of law and order, we pledge our public officials, whether national or state, to do all in their power to see that they are obeyed."

Thus doubly committed, so far as party platform declarations can go, Senator Wadsworth stands nominally as the champion of the Republican pledge to defend the Constitution and the laws enacted to insure its enforcement. And yet he has openly avowed his willingness to be guided, in any movement designed to amend or modify the law so as to permit the sale, under sanction of federal or state authority, of beverage liquors the manufacture or sale of which is prohibited by the supreme law of the land. There is no possibility of misinterpreting or misconstruing the plain language of the Eighteenth Amendment. Ratified on Jan. 29, 1919, it declares, in Section 1:

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

It may be that the inclination has been to regard somewhat lightly this plain and unequivocal statement of the deliberate purpose of the people of the United States. The federal statutes invoked for the purpose of enforcing this clear intent have repeatedly been approved by the highest court of the land. By these laws it has been undertaken to define, by indirection at least, those liquors which cannot be trafficked in under the simple and direct provisions of the Constitution. Thus there is plainly written, where even those who run for office may read, both the Constitution and the statutes, illuminated by the unequivocal language of the courts. These, it must be assumed, are what are referred to by the national and state Republican Party platforms which, in the last analysis, must be relied upon to determine the regularity or irregularity of any candidate who holds himself out as a standard bearer of the party which pledges itself to see that these laws are observed and enforced.

Neither Senator Wadsworth nor any other candidate sharing his sympathetic disregard for the established order and for the party pledges which they are supposed to have at least nominally assented to, can justify a breach of party faith by pointing to the result of a so-called referendum in which it is sought to obtain a representative expression of public opinion upon an issue that does not actually exist. The people of New York are not to be bound by the result of this straw vote. Their fidelity to the Constitution has not been placed in the balance by any such method as that which wet politicians and organized enemies of prohibition have cunningly devised. The people of the United States are not "unreconstructed." No candidate who appeals to selfish and narrow prejudice in the hope of riding to or remaining in office, or of flimsily justifying his own insubordination thereby, can claim for himself the stamp of party regularity.

Charting the stock market is one of the interesting pastimes indulged in by many important traders. The apparent dependence which these operators have upon this method of guiding them is too frequently seized upon by the so-called outside public as a means of guiding itself also.

In the present instance, when a sense of prosperity is sweeping the United States, and Wall Street is talking of a "bull" market, it would be wise for all investors in stocks to pause for a moment and to take full cognizance of the outlook. Financial and business conditions and relationships are still not quite commensurate with those which have usually maintained at the peaks of the past "bull" markets, according to the advice given by one authority. Another has attempted to analyze the price of stocks by money rates, whereas still another has attempted to draw a parallel between interest return on stocks and that on bonds. All of these analyses are interesting as a matter of academic curiosity, and while each contains some element of truth, the outside public is certain to be misled if they are followed literally.

Stock authorities are practically agreed that Wall Street is today enjoying a "bull" market which is considered the greatest on the average in its history. Brokers' loans on Sept. 30 totaled \$3,218,937,010, which represented an increase of \$76,788,942 in one month. That is one sure measure of the extent of marginal trading. Under such circumstances, it is reasonable to conclude that some stock values are entirely out of alignment with their actual worth. Yet when com-

pared with the earned and the expected returns, many stocks have failed to respond to the upward movement. Among the latter may be cited coal, leather, textile, rubber, sugar and machine manufacturing industries. On the other hand, if the statistics of production and consumption are studied, it will be found that these industries have enjoyed a rather healthy expansion and a consistent business. Stock market activity is too frequently predicated upon other factors than earning power of the stocks involved. The activity has been manifested in those stocks which were involved in mergers or which enjoyed some other favored position. "Corners" are not so frequent as the public would be led to believe, yet they still are potential in their influence. These factors, however, are purely speculative, and speculative movements carry the stocks beyond the natural curve as shown upon the best prepared charts.

A speculative market is not the market that should attract an investor. And a "bull" market must always carry the odium of being a market promoted by speculative influences. In the present instance cheap money has been no small factor in bringing about this condition. Cheap money will make brokers' loans easier, and the easier brokers' loans are, the relatively larger will be marginal trading and speculation. It is in effect nothing short of extending banking credit to stock gambling, a thing which is difficult to curb and just as difficult to detect. There is one sure way of checking the movement, however, before it grows to a point where it becomes too heavy. That is by increasing the discount rate, a power resting with the federal reserve banks. To increase the discount rate has the tendency of increasing interest rates, and that in turn makes it more difficult to increase brokers' loans. By such means an unhealthy "bull" market may be checked and curbed before it gets out of bounds. It is a means whereby a stock panic can be avoided before the market grows too heavy. There is today in America, therefore, a means of forestalling panics and a means of keeping the speculative market more in line with actual stock earnings and the general business conditions throughout the country.

One hundred and sixty years represents a span worthy of comment in the publishing of any newspaper, and it is no wonder, therefore, that the New Haven Journal-Courier, which was first published in 1766, should have celebrated that fact in a monumental anniversary number. "It is with feelings of relief sweetened with satisfaction, of pride tempered with awe," it says regarding this number, "that we lay before our readers and the public this huge issue of 128 pages which condenses the career and annals of the Journal-Courier, oldest of Connecticut newspapers, and—inextricably entwined—reviews New Haven, past and present." And the secret of its long existence and success is not far to seek, for here are the ideals to the fulfillment of which the management pledges itself in "The future as in the past":

Politically, to uphold good men and discourage the selfish and incompetent; to tell the day's happenings without alloy of prejudice; to put the emphasis on things of good repute; to throw the columns open to sincere men who would reach the public in matters of public concern.

The admitted financial collapse of Philadelphia's Sesquicentennial Exposition is, after all, important only as it indicates its failure in the larger implications of its purpose. Enterprises of this nature are seldom financial successes, and, indeed, the element of profit seeking should not enter into them. The British Empire Exhibition at Wembley lost money, but made a different yet important profit. It may, indeed, be questioned whether rather more financial liberality at the outset might not have made the Philadelphia fair a success in all respects.

And yet it encountered hostile currents at every stage. At the outset it was fatuous to fancy that a true world's fair could be organized so shortly after the World War, with the nations of Europe burdened by debt and racked by political unrest. Furthermore, the United States had remained coldly aloof from the exposition of arts and decoration held in Paris in the summer of 1925. This was not merely a business blunder but was taken by the French as a sort of official affront which made French representation at Philadelphia out of the question. European resentment over the American position on international debts had not, at the inception of the Sesquicentennial, assumed so serious a phase as to affect that enterprise, but it is obvious that so long as it shall endure any very representative gathering of foreign governments in an American fair is improbable. Chicago, which is talking of repeating seven years hence her great triumph of 1893, may well consider this point.

Perhaps the day for these great world fairs is passed. Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, in turn, have amazed and delighted the world by the artistry of the settings they provided for the exposition of the progress of the world in industry and the arts. Only a coarsely critic would venture to say which of the three was the more beautiful. Each had its unique qualities and each contributed notably to the advance of the American people in their appreciation of beauty, and their desire to introduce it into daily life.

Probably this influence was exerted to the greatest degree by the Chicago fair, for it was held at a moment when the American thought seemed particularly plastic for the retention of impressions. It was furthermore pre-eminently an artists' conception, and the glory of its architecture has been reflected ever since in the increasing beauty and dignity of American buildings. The cost of this great gathering of all the nations of the world in friendly rivalry was about \$45,000,000, or rather less than half the daily cost of the World War. Surely, it was money well invested.

What bearing the great increase in the numbers of Americans who make annual trips abroad may have on future enterprises of this nature is not easy to tell. "Streets of Cairo" and "Old Neuremberg" built of lath and plaster

will not find so large a number of the untraveled and unsophisticated to respond to their appeal. Yet, after all, not all the ocean greyhounds, cabin ships or students' cabins could ferry to Europe during an entire summer as many people as thronged the gates of America's great expositions on gala days. There will always be wistful millions of stay-at-homes who, being unable to visit the beauty spots of the world, will be grateful for having as much of that beauty as possible brought to points where they may enjoy it.

It would be a pity if an end should be put to these great international congresses of trade, industry and the arts. They exert both a civilizing and a harmonizing influence. Only at their best, when the nations of the world are living in amity, they tend to perpetuate that amity. Today widespread jealousy and suspicion, rife throughout the world, make any real world's exposition impracticable. Cannot, this inharmonious be healed and the way paved for an exposition which, at the expiration of twenty-five years after the Versailles Conference, would truly exhibit all the nations of the world in peaceful and co-operative unity?

Although several years have passed since the placing of a dam and locks at the mouth of the historic Charles River effectively checked the tidal flow of salt water which twice daily inundated portions of the Back Bay and Fens districts, it is only recently that Boston has awakened to a realization of the possibilities thus afforded. Now, with commendable vigor and zeal, steps are being taken to reclaim and beautify the meadows through which the sleepy Muddy River, one of the chief inlets and outlets of tidal waters, finds its deliberate way into the Charles and thence into the sea. Along the banks of the Charles, which were high enough originally, in most places, to protect adjacent lands from inundation, the work of reclamation was not particularly difficult, neither was it very costly. It was in the Fens area and along the entire course of the Muddy, which marks the geographical boundary line between Brookline and Boston, that a really serious problem was presented. Towering flags and "cat-tails" which have flourished and regularly contributed to the alluvial deposits which the stream has been unable to carry off in its measured journey seaward, have added to the difficulties of a serious engineering undertaking.

But it has been decided that the placid and unobtrusive little Muddy shall be taken in hand and dealt with much as if it were in fact a real river. Its meanderings are to be checked and its tortuous if not devious path straightened here and there. It is to be narrowed along part of its course and at specified points it is to be widened to form lagoons, one of which is to mirror the Evans wing of Boston's Museum of Fine Arts. And just as automobile travelers along the streets and boulevards which border or cross it are required to maintain a fairly rapid rate of speed, so also is the river which has never been in a hurry to be compelled to flow just a little faster. How times do change!

There is a background and a setting to lend added dignity and beauty to these projected betterments. Almost as pioneers in the Fenway section of the Back Bay came majestic Symphony Hall, the Boston Opera House and the Museum of Fine Arts. Besides these there are the Public Library and Horticultural Hall, and also row upon row of towering apartment houses in styles of architecture all their own. These public buildings supply a picturesque and dignified background for the picture which landscape architects now plan to etch in the Fens themselves and along its borders. It is to be hoped that the details outlined mark only the commencement of a comprehensive plan to beautify the miles and miles of parkway which need only a touch here and there to bring into relief the natural beauties which everywhere abound.

Editorial Notes

It is an extraordinary experiment which Canada is facing in the matter of British Columbia's minimum wage law, which goes into effect on Nov. 1. What, is asked, will happen to the Oriental in industry when this piece of legislation—the most radical of its kind in America—is put into operation? The board administering the new law believes that the enforcement of minimum wages will drive the Oriental out of industry, by depriving him of his single advantage in the labor market, his willingness to accept extremely low wages. Others, however, assert that the law will have no such result, and that higher wages will merely attract more Orientals into business. While all industry will finally be brought under the law, at first only the lumber industry will feel its effect. If the enforcement of minimum wages in lumbering forces Orientals out of such operations, it is difficult to foresee what these workers will do. Should they work their way into agriculture, there will be a sharp protest from the white farmers of British Columbia, who already have felt Oriental competition keenly. The outcome of the situation will be watched with close interest by many.

Visitors to woods and countryside often are appealed to not to pluck wild flowers beside road or path, nor to pull branches from trees laden with colorful blossoms or brilliant foliage. The request is made mainly because if first-comers appropriate these beauty displays there will be none for others to enjoy. But there is a more practical side to it. One of the glories of spring is the dogwood in bloom. Forestry services now are appealing to lumbermen to protect these smaller trees when felling giant timber and to city folk on a holiday not to mutilate the dogwood for its blossoms. This is because from its hard, fine-textured wood, capable of acquiring so smooth a finish, are fashioned shuttles and shuttle blocks, indispensable to textile mills both in America and Europe. It does seem a pity, however, that no substitute is being developed while the dogwood grows more rare.

The Beds at Fontainebleau

THE state apartments of royal palaces all the world over afflict the beholder with a peculiar sense of weariness. The unthinking stare and wonder, and perhaps admire the splendor; but they soon grow tired of it. And if you analyze the impression which such places as the old Royal Palace at Fontainebleau make on your imagination, you find that it conflicts with your actual knowledge. These royal rooms are splendid; yes—but how apart from human experience they seem!

It is hard when one wanders through the roped-off passage from one stiff, untenanted room to the next, to think of them as having been designed for actual use. Such an apartment as the great state ballroom, with its mirrors and panels and musicians' gallery, and its ornate and elaborately twisted gilt candelabra reflected in the polished parquet floor seems fitting enough, because it was designed only as a background for formal and ceremonious gatherings.

But the council chambers, and the queens' boudoirs and drawing-rooms, with their wonderfully molded and painted ceilings and walls, and stiffly splendid furniture and carpets specially woven with royal and imperial emblems—can these ever have been inhabited? They do not seem habitable.

To us, with our thoughts full of the impressions produced by the modern life of democratic France, they seem more fitted to their present use; to be preserved with care, silent and untenanted, for daily exhibition to sight-seers and tourists, simply as an example of the elaboration to which the arts of domestic ornament can attain when the artist is free to give his fancy full play unhampered by thoughts of utility or by considerations of cost.

We know that they were used, but when we try to people them with those kings and queens whose names the official guide reels off so glibly, we find that these also do not carry much meaning to our imagination.

You try to picture a group of ladies in some ornate boudoir labeled as a queen's boudoir, and your imagination falters. It refuses to show you a queen coming there for rest and relaxation, to talk privately, in a friendly, natural way with her women. Little ease of any kind is imaginable in such a room. The chairs and settees seem rather to offer support to figures stiffly posed for portraiture, than peace and comfort.

You can only picture those ladies disposed in formal and nicely balanced groups, as if prepared for the attentions of a court painter; the queen seated in their midst, the others standing in decorous and decorative attitudes around her. You can imagine their talk only as the polished flow of remark and repartee appropriate to some graceful and artificial comedy of court life.

But Fontainebleau, let us remember, suffered once from such a bleakly crude intrusion as few other palaces have known. The first Napoleon invaded its stately solemnity with his immense energy, and his coming must have been like the admission of a gale to blow through stuffy rooms and corridors which had always been closed against the outside air.

It is strange to see how even today the impress of his personality remains, not only in material things, though he made many changes, but in the very atmosphere of the place. Even the official guide, repeating the oft-told story of the state apartments, wakes up a little when he speaks of the great Emperor. Visible the figure of Napoleon means more to his imagination than all the kings and queens who preceded him—as is natural enough.

And yet the only room which has a close personal association with Napoleon is his bed-chamber, the most splendid of them all. Several other sleeping rooms are shown; and each one seems but a comfortable resting place for its possible occupant. It would be hard, one feels, to sleep peacefully on its gorgeous couch, under its immense hangings.

The bed shown as Marie Antoinette's, for example, resembles a throne for night use more than anything else. Perhaps it is our recollection of her fate that makes this sumptuous couch seem pathetic. The whole room is a waste of gloomy splendor; the stiff, flat bedpiece, actually broad and massive, looks dwarfed under the immense, sweeping brocade curtains, too stiff and heavy ever to move in such drafts as could find their way into the stuffy atmosphere of royalty. We picture the Queen lying there, doll-like, under the immense canopy, oppressed by its dreary magnificence.

Napoleon's room arouses other thoughts. We rather like to think of him coming at the day's end to that immense and glittering bed, covered all over with the imperial emblem of the golden bee. A bedroom is the most intimate and personal of rooms; the place where all dignity must be laid aside, and it is almost a relief to picture Napoleon at that moment of the day when necessity obliged him to descend to the common human level. And gorgeous though the bed and bed-chamber are, it is not hard to picture the Corsican adventurer there, because whatever you may think of Napoleon, there was about him at least no touch of that dreamlike sense of things which blurs the edges of our mental pictures of the ordinary monarchs.

And yet, in what trim did he retire to rest? One does not know. You are welcome, however, to fancy him in any way you wish.

H. S.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Reconstruction and the New Germany

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Full accounts have already been published of the two most impressive and thrilling days in the history of the Assembly of the League of Nations—the day when forty-eight nations, including nearly all of those who were at war with Germany eight short years ago voted unanimously, one by one, to admit her to their fellowship and to restore her to her old place among the great powers of the earth; and that which heard her representatives welcomed to their seats by the eloquent and exalted speech of the Foreign Minister of France.

The impression made here by these events has been deep and sincere, as of one witnessing the closing and the opening of an era, the ending of an age-long feud, the clearing of the ground for the collaboration in all the positive works of peace of the two great civilized nations of western Europe.

For this result to be possible, there must be a new Germany. Is it already here? There is much in the thoughtful philosophical address of Herr Stresemann, and in other lectures recently delivered, to make one believe so.

At the same time, it seems to one who has recently visited Germany that it would be a mistake to accept this view too unreservedly. Not that Germany should be regarded with fear and suspicion—now, if ever, is the moment for the cordial handshake and the hearty welcome—but that a certain amount of understanding, realistic yet not unsympathetic, may save the observer from disappointment and cynicism in the future.

There is a class in Germany the great bulk of which is "unreconstructed," unreconciled, and this includes not merely the "junkers" and prewar militarists, but thousands of those who have been the very mainstay of the Nation—the highly educated, the executive, the responsible. They did their work well and they know it; now it is no longer theirs to do. They see the tasks that were theirs by prescriptive right given over to men of a different social class, men in their eyes unfit and contemptible. They have lost their fortunes, their ambitions, their work and place in the world, and they are bitter.

Did not the United States see a parallel situation? Who can read any good history of the years immediately fol-

On Piroggen and Flikkerklops

ON THE whole, it will be safer to start with flikkerklops. Not that one would normally do so, but there is something about flikkerklops—let us hope it is only the name—which cries out for explanation, while piroggen—well, piroggen are just piroggen and inexplicable; or at any rate unpredictable.

The dictionaries aver that a klops is a riasole. They are silent about flikkers. At least, mine were. I don't blame them. It would require a whole volume to do justice to a flikker. And when it is united to a klops. . . . Obviously, however, a flikker is a kind of mince. Just how the flikker is klopsed, or the mince riasoled, I refuse to tell you.

But I will let you into the secret of where the ceremony of making them one is performed: in the Baltic States. Apart from the fare—train and steamer fare, that is—it will cost you about ten cents a plateful to investigate further—with vegetables, and it is worth it every time.

But whereas you know pretty well where you are with a flikkerklops, you never can tell about a pirog—plural, piroggen—except that it comes along with the soup. . . . In fact, it does at lunch time. But, as though you will still find it on the menu for dinner, like as not, if you ask for it in the evening, you will get an ei instead.

However, if you have a sympathetic waiter and tell him quite firmly that you don't like raw egg in your soup, he will ultimately relent and procure you a pirog instead. Only it will be cold—a waif from the luncheon table.

The lunch pirog, however, is warm, and it will be well to bite warily lest inside it be hot—very hot. Be warned, moreover, that its appearance may be deceptive. Sometimes it will appe the breakfast roll. Generally, however, its exterior is of pastry, and sometimes it will resemble the fluffiest of fluffy jam puffs.

Once to my certain knowledge it looked, and tasted, like a doughnut—a tough one with very little jam in it. But that particular pirog had risen very early in the morning, six o'clock, in fact, in order to catch the first boat to Narva Strand on the shores of the Gulf of Finland and close by the land of the Bolsheviki, so perhaps it had some excuse, especially as it was served with breakfast and consequently had no soup to support it.

But your really, truly pirog is a gem, a chef d'œuvre, not to mention a ballon d'essai. It comes in on a little plate alongside a large cupful of soup. By the side of the cup is a teaspoon. You may take your choice whether to use it for pirog, or for soup, or for neither. After all, what satisfaction can you get out of a cupful of soup with a teaspoon? And if a pirog looks like a roll, or a young jam puff, or even a tough doughnut, who would dream of tackling it with a teaspoon?

Of course, you might take your knife and fork to it, but if you did you wouldn't have them for your flikkerklops. And though the waiter can generally be relied upon to remember to replace used knives and forks on the tablecloth ready for the next course, he is only human, after all. And the knowledge that you had to think out the Estonian, Latvian or Lithuanian for "another knife and fork, please," would entirely spoil the aftermath of the pirog.

Consequently, while no hard and fast rule can be laid down, it is generally advisable to grasp the cup in the right hand, and the pirog in the left, raising each hand alternately to the mouth with as little ostentation as possible until the supply is exhausted.

Even before you decide how to eat your pirog, you will begin to wonder what is inside. As a rough guide to beginners, it may be stated that the roll-like pirog is generally inhabited by a species of flikker—unobtrusive and unloquacious. The puff type, on the other hand, not infrequently approximates to a young vol-au-vent. The timid have been known to pop whole pirogs of this kind into the mouth at once, but this is not recommended. It is better at least to wait to see how your neighbors fare first.

Copying your neighbor is even more desirable when you have finished with piroggen and got on to raki. As a casual glance, your raki is far less complicated than the most intricate pirog; for all raki look alike—a body, a tail, a couple of claws and a number of whiskers.

The raki expert will tell you that if you break the claws properly, the meat comes out with a little shelly handle to take it to your mouth by. It may be so, but I have been unable to prove it. They are, however, correct in stating that when a raki is boiled, a certain amount of water percolates into and remains in the cupped shell.

As to their further statement that this liquid is the best part of the raki and should be poured from the shell direct into the mouth, I am again unable to express an opinion. But it does not leave any appreciable stain on clothing.

Fingers are de rigueur for raki. Not that anyone except yourself would object if you used a fork. But you can see for yourself that when you are starting on the twenty-fifth and the shelly remains of the twenty-four are still on your plate, a fork becomes de trop.

Just one word more—in all seriousness, for a change. If you have never tasted sour cream, buy a ticket for the Baltic States tomorrow. Don't take a return valid for less than six months, for if you do you will surely waste your money.

A. G. L.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

lowing the Civil War without realizing that half the tragedy of "reconstruction" was due to the attitude, so casual, so comprehensible, and yet so fatally mistaken, of the broken-hearted, missed the opportunity of accepting the new era with all its losses and its burdens, and by exerting their trained abilities and taking advantage of their prestige and habits of leadership, of guiding a broken and bewildered people back into the paths of prosperity and citizenship?

They abstained—and the carpetbaggers took the places they were too proud and sore to seek. The parallel is close enough to be instructive, even to the remarkable likeness between the attitudes of the two great defeated leaders, Lee and von Hindenburg. In each case, the most loved and honored general of a defeated people gave by word and deed the example of a loyal acceptance of the terms imposed, an honest shouldering of new burdens, a resolute facing to the future.

The Old South adored Lee but would not follow him; it wrapped itself in its mantle of pride and sorrow, and lay down to die. Will the Old Germany do the same? Because it has so much to contribute, because both its own countrymen and the world have so much need of the best it has to offer, in its high standards of education, work and service, integrity and loyalty, it is most earnestly to be hoped that it will throw in its fortunes, wholeheartedly, before it is too late, with the New Germany, which Geneva and the world is welcoming. . . . L. W. H. Geneva, Switz.

The Work of the Morgan Memorial

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I recently read in the MONITOR of the good work that the Morgan Memorial is doing in South Athol for the poor children of the South End of Boston. This article furnishes another proof that the MONITOR does not intend that its readers shall go uninformed of any good work going on for the welfare of humanity.

I might say in passing further that the Morgan Memorial, located at the corner of Shawmut Avenue and Cornhill Street, Boston, is also doing a wonderful work. South Athol, Mass. . . . A. G. W.